SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
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BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 123 BOMBAY MONDAY, MAY 26, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

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P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
31st May	DELTA ..	NARKUNDAx	16,227
7th June.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
14th ,,	DONGOLA	KHIVA *	9,097
21st ,,	NALDERA		15,996
28th ,,	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,227
5th July	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA *	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA..	MOOLTAN x	20,700
2nd August	CHINA ..		7,952
9th ,,	NARKUNDA..	MALWA. *	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
23rd ,,	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA ..	MANTUA *	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA		16,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I-HIND *	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.		Tons.
13th June	DURENDA *	..	7,241
11th July	MERKARA	..	8,285
25th ,,	MODASA	..	8,982
8th Aug.	DUMANA	..	8,427
22nd ,,	MARGHA	..	8,258
5th Sept.	MALDA	..	8,965
26th ,,	MULBERA	..	9,100
17th Oct.	DURENDA *	..	7,241
31st ,,	MORVADA	..	8,193

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

27th May.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,696
June	A Steamer*		
8th July	SICILIA		6,813
22nd ,,	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,684
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,696
26th Sept.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,813
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MALOJA	6,813

*Cargo vessel only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination
28th May.	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa. 1.30 p. m.
28th ,,	BARPETA	Busreh viaKa'chi & P. Gulf Ports.
30th ,,	VASNA	Busreh via Ka'chi.

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.

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REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Malacca Maru	K. Fukuda	5374	19th May	1st June
Nagato Maru	Y. Kotori	5901	28th ,,	11th June
Hakodate Maru.	S. Takahashi.	5303	8th June	22nd June
*Wakasa Maru.	K. Horikawa.	6083	14thJune	28th June
*Tamba Maru.	N. Wadi.	5843	28thJune	12th July

*Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:—Class	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	275	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	330	240	160	125
Kobe	613	580	285	190	152

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Rs. 5,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,45,00,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000

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S. A. H. SITWELL, Esq., N. M. MURRAY, Esq., (Off.)
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Agra	Khandwa
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Ahmedabad City	Karachi
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Ajmer	Larkana
Akola	Lucknow
Akyab	Lyallpur
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)
Alleppey	Madura
Ambala	Mandalay
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency).	Mangalore
Amraoti	Masulipatam
Amritsar	Meerut
Bangalore	Moulmein
Bareilly	Mooltan
Bassein	Mussoorie
Bellary	Muzaffarpur
Benares	Muttra
Berhampore	Moradabad
Beswada	Murree
Bhopal	Mymensingh
Bombay (Byculla)	Nadiad
Bombay (Mandvi)	Nandyal
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Nagpore
Broach	Nainital
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Narayangunge
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nasik
Calcutta (Park Street)	Nagapatam
Calicut	Nellore
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Chittagong	Ootacamund
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Coimbator	Peshawar
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Capital	Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital	Issued	50,00,000
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital	Paid up to 31/12/23 ...	27,40,335
Reserve	Fund	31,50,000

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A R10474

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A10475

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C19470

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C R10464

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C R10477

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C19732

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T R10488

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There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.
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T 19675

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T R10189

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PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the
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Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

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19899

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L 19716

LOST AND FOUND.

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PB R10489

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1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
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TRADE MARKS CAUTION.

THIS IS TO INFORM THE PUBLIC that We, Messrs. Brooke Bond India, Ltd., claim the exclusive right of user of the design and get up of the following labels and packages used for the packing of our well-known Teas.

"Red Label Quality" packed in round tins of various sizes.
"Green Label Quality" packed in round tins of various sizes.
"Kora Brand" Dust packed in paper packets of various sizes.
"Green Seal" packed in paper packets of various sizes.
"Green Cartons" packed in various sizes.

Any person firm or Company found imitating, infringing or using such design or any colourable imitation thereof in connection with the Sale of Tea, will be dealt with according to Law.

Declarations relating to the user and design of each of the above labels and packages were registered on the 5th day of May, 1924.

BROOKE BOND INDIA, LIMITED.
Dated, Calcutta, 17th May, 1924.
C19738

THE TEXAS COMPANY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON the 1st June next the office of The Texas Company will be REMOVED to SORAB MANSION, Murzban Road, Fort.

All Postal communications should however be addressed to Post Box 285, Bombay.

C. K. MAGILL,
General Manager for India,
The Texas Company.
Bombay, 21st May, 1924.
C19712

THE TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE following are the distinctive numbers of the shares certificates of those shares which have been forfeited by the Board of Directors of this Company.

No. of shares	Distinctive Numbers
20	12352 to 12371
100	11097 to 11196
5	28868 to 28872
5	28546 to 28550
25	27327 to 27351
5	28933 to 28937
10	20210 to 20219
5	12542 to 12546
25	20148 to 20172
1100	9997 to 11096
5	6091 to 6095
5	6106 to 6110
5	8901 to 8905
5	14637 to 14641
5	24712 to 24716
2	27393 to 27394
1	28585
51	19523 to 19573
7	2179 to 2185
5	2164 to 2168
5	14642 to 14646
2	27960 to 27961
2	28031 to 28032
5	28536 to 28540
5	28541 to 28545
3	28559 to 28561
1	29706
1	29819
100	11397 to 11496

By order of the Board of Directors.
for The Toolsidas Tejpal Mills, Ltd.,
CHHOTALAL JAGJIWAN & CO.
Agents.
Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay, 19th May, 1924.
C19686

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPG. & WVG. CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December, 1923, at the rate of Rs. 50 per share will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, on and after Monday, the 26th May, 1924, between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to those shareholders whose names will have stood on the Register of the Company on the 16th May, 1924.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 17th inst. to FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, both days inclusive.

Dividend Warrants will be posted in due course to the Registered addresses of Shareholders. Change of address, if any, should be notified without delay on receipt of this notice.

By Order of the Board
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.
The Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ltd.
C19617

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

BUNDI PORTLAND CEMENT LIMITED

IT has been brought to the notice of BUNDI PORTLAND CEMENT, LIMITED, that certain persons have been selling cement not manufactured by the Company in bags, bearing the Company's well-known B B B Trade Mark.

The Company has been advised that such action is an offence under the Indian Penal Code and hereby give notice that any person concerned in such an offence will be prosecuted.

To ensure that they obtain the genuine article, buyers should make certain that the special Wire Ties of the bags are intact when taking delivery of B B B Cement.

Dated this 22nd day of May, 1924.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Agents,
BUNDI PORTLAND CEMENT LIMITED.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

AS we are now removing our PHARMACEUTICAL LABORATORY and SURGICAL FACTORY to our own newly built premises at Jetha Street, we will not be able to undertake any repairing work for about a week more. The business at our Lamington Road, Head Office will be as usual. N. POWELL & CO., Bombay. 4.
19737

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE HEAD OFFICES of the BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LD., have been REMOVED to 35-43, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, to which address all communications should in future be sent, addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER.
C19711

WANTED.

WANTED.—A BAILIFF AND CLERK on Rs. 60-4-100-3-160 p.m. (efficiency bars at 100 and 130). Only those qualified for Government service and well up in accounts need apply. Preference will be given to graduates whose starting pay will be Rs. 90. Applications stating qualifications, caste, nationality and previous experience should reach the undersigned not later than 31st May, 1924.

A. R. MEHTA,
Dy. Sheriff of Bombay.
High Court Buildings,
Fort, Bombay.
C19718

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned upto 4 p.m. on 2nd of June, 1924, for the supply of 60 brass of Goregam, Sewri metal, or other similar metal.

Tender forms, contract conditions and other particulars can be obtained from the Storekeeper during office hours on any working day.

(Sd.) E. B. GIMI, B.A., B.Sc., B.E.,
Chief Officer,
Bandra Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Bandra, 23rd May, 1924.
C19740

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2531 of 1920.

Messrs. MOORJIBHAI GULAMHUSSEIN and Sons ..... Plaintiffs.
v/s.
(1) RAHIMBHAI AHMED, (2) GULAMHUSSEIN RAHIM, both of Kalve Khoja Inhabitants, carrying on business at Diva Anjoor Parsikas, Brick Manufacturing Merchants and (3) THE NAZAR, of the Court of the first class Sub-Judge at Thana ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 6th day of August, 1923, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 9th day of June, 1924, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.).

PARTICULARS.

All those pieces or parcels of land or ground situate, lying and being at Diva Anjur, Parsika-Taluka, Zilla Thana, with the messuages and erections standing thereon bearing the following numbers and areas:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Area A. G.	Akar Rs. a. p.
3900	674	4.	0 37¼ Gun	4 0 0
1007	673	4/1	0 30	3 0 0
1007	673	9	0 5	0 2 0
3886	,,	4/2	1 10	5 0 0
3883	,,	2	0 39½	4 0 0
3899	674	3	0 20¾	2 8 0
3882	673	1	0 7	0 12 0
3884	,,	3	0 5	0 12 0
3887	,,	5	0 12½	1 8 0
			3 14½	13 8 0

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 28th February, 1924.
(Sd.)
Commissioner.
19622

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of Bai VIRMATIBAI, daughter of Dhanji Kalidas Kapadia, late of Bombay, Bhansali Hindu Inhabitant, a Licenciate of Medicines and Surgery, residing at Maruti Lane, within the Fort, a Spinster ..... Deceased.

RASIKLAL JEKISONDAS SETH, of Bombay, Bhansali Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Khetwady Main Road, outside the Fort, a Cashier, in the service of Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Solicitors, the husband of Champabai, sister of the deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are **hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings**, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Fourteenth day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and **twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our reign.**

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B PATEL.

The 14th day of May, 1924.
Messrs. MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C19723

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of CHAMPABAI, wife of Rasiklal Jekisondas and daughter of Dhanji Kalidas Kapadia, of Bombay, Bhansali Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Khetwady ..... Deceased.

RASIKLAL JEKISONDAS SETH, of Bombay, Bhansali Hindu Inhabitant, a Cashier in the services of Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Solicitors, residing at Khetwady, outside the Fort, the husband of the deceased abovenamed ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are **hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings** if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Fourteenth day of May, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd). P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 14th day of May, 1924.
Messrs. MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C19722

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of DWARKADAS BECHARDAS, of Bombay, Kapol Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a retired Share Broker, residing at Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

RADHABAI, widow of Dwarkadas Bechardas and MANECKLAL BECHARDAS, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, the former residing at Nagdevi Street and the latter residing at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, the only Executrix and Executor named in the last Will and Testament of the said deceased ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twelfth day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

This 12th day of May, 1924.
Messrs. THAKORDAS AND DARU.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C19730

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4094 of 1923.

FRAMROZ EDULJI DINSHAW and another. ..... Plaintiffs.
Versus
THE BHIWANI COTTON SPINNING & WEAVING MILL COMPANY, LIMITED, and another. Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 10th day of April, 1924, the following immoveable and moveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 23rd day of June, 1924, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

SCHEDULE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements, mill buildings, engines and boiler houses, bungalows, offices, chawls, godowns, warehouses, and other appurtenant buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Bhiwani in the District of Hissar and Registration Sub-district of Bhiwani, admeasuring about seventy bigas and seven biswas bearing Old Land Khatwani Nos. 322, 323, 325, 339, 340, 341, 344, 346, 350, 355, 367, and New land Khatwani Nos. 337, 336, 358, 364, 365, 370 and 388 and Khasra Nos. 445/2, 445/1, 447/1, 447/2, 850/2, 851/1, 849, 848, 844, 846/1, 846/2, 842, and 843 respectively containing by admeasurement the following areas that is to say Bigas 1, 3-4, 0-9, 0-9, 1-3, 10-10, 4-5, 4-3, 4-4, 20-2, 0-4, 15-13 and 4-11 and bounded as follows, that is on or toward, the East by the Railway line of Rajputana Malwa Railway, on or towards the South by a public road and on or towards the North and West by fields.

SCHEDULE OF PLANT AND MACHINERY.

Engine and Boiler of John Musgrave & Sons make of 1911—Engine 500 I.H.P.	
Lancashire Boilers 30' x 7'-6" with one superheater and Economiser	2
Spinning and Preparatory Machinery of Platt Bros make 1912.	
Hopper, Bale braker and Exhaust Opener complete.	1
Inter Scrucher.	2
Finisher.	2
Crighton Opener.	1
Roving Waster Opener.	1
Hard Waste Opener.	1
Carding Engine 40" (card Clothing damaged and Tops Cylinder and Doffer Fillets Rusted)	40
Drawing-in Frames 3 heads (one machine incomplete)	5
Slubbing Frames (one machine incomplete)	5
Intermediate Frames.	5
Roving Frames of 160 spindles.	12
Roving Frames (2nd hand Asaley's make incomplete)	3
Ring Frames of 368 spindles.	2
Ring Frames of 360 spindles (Asaley's make 2nd hand incomplete)	5
Mules 912 spindles.	3
Mules 624 spindles.	1
Ring Frame Doubling 324 spindles.	2
Reels.	17
Reels (secondhand).	31
Bundling Press.	2
Weaving and Preparatory Machinery of Henry Livesey's make 1912.	
SIZING DEPARTMENT.	
Winding Machine.	5
Warping Machine.	6
Sizing Machine.	2
Tallow pan.	1
Sizing Tanks (Wooden).	2
Tubular Banding Machine.	1
Drawing-in-Frames.	8
Looms.	275
Looms (Twill motion and Drop box).	12
Calender.	1
Damping Machine.	1
Folding Machine.	2
Stamping Machine.	1
Hydraulic Baling Press with Pump.	1
MECHANIC SHOP.	
Lathe.	2
Shaping Machine.	1
Screwing Machine.	1
Drilling Machine.	2
Saw Machine with Bench complete.	1
Punching and Shearing Machine.	1
Grinding stone.	1
Blower Fan.	1
Humidifiers.	85
Fire service installation in the Mill.	
Fire service Pump.	1
Sprinkler installation in the Mill (slightly damaged)	
Sprinkler Pump.	1
Electric installation in the Mill (slightly damaged)	
Dynamo.	1
Humidifier Pump.	1
Cutter Machine.	1
Flour Mill.	1
Cameron Donkey Pump.	1
Oil Mills.	4
Lime Grinding Mill.	1
Ginning Machine.	1
Willow Machine.	1
Thread Extractor.	1
Shafting and Pulleys.	
Steam pipe range.	
Stores accessories spare parts now in the Mill premises.	
Grinding and Testing Machines.	

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys, for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 16th day of May, 1924.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
C19694 Commissioner.

DISTRIBUTED GRATIS AND POST FREE.
BOYHOOD'S PERILS AND MANHOOD'S CURSE.
An invaluable treatise for the young and the old, married and unmarried, as it shows the way how to attain health, wealth and prosperity. Must be a constant companion to everybody. Write for a copy to the Branch Manager, BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS MIHIJAM, E. I. R.

INDIAN MADE GRIPE WATER
INFANTONE.
A sure remedy for the diseases of infancy, such as Flatulence, Gripe, Diarrhoea, Convulsions, Whooping Cough and other disorders incidental to them at the time of cutting their teeth.
Price:—Annas 14 per bottle.
Sole Agent,
INFANTONE MFG. CO.
of Hyderabad,
Post Box: 547, ... BOMBAY.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1679 of 1923.

ASMABOO, daughter of Mahomedbhoy Habibulla ..... Plaintiff.

V/s.

BHERULAL SITARAM ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 20th day of December, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 9th day of June, 1924, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of non-agricultural land or ground called Shaketar and situate, lying and being at Andheri in the District of Thana and in the Suburban Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1770 square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 97, Entry No. 304, Falni Nos, 2, 4, together with the messuage tenement and hereditaments standing thereon and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Bakhatavarmal Bhuraji, on or towards the West by the property of Bherulal Sitaram, on or towards the North by site reserved for public Road and on or towards the South by the property of Ardeshir S. Kamdin.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of non-agricultural land or ground called Shaketar and situate, lying and being at Andheri in the District of Thana and in the Suburban Sub-District of Bombay and hereinabove referred to as a passage, containing by admeasurement 696 square yards or thereabouts and bearing New Survey No. 97, Entry No. 304, Falni No. 2, 4 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by public passage on or towards the West by the property of Braz Domingo Crass, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Pandurang Bhao Patil and now of Bherulal Sitaram and Bhaktawarmal Bauraji and on or towards the South by the property of Bherulal Sitaram.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

(Sd/-) Commissioner.

Dated this 11th day of March, 1924.

C19609

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 692 of 1923.

Bai SAVITAGOWRI, wife of Nathalal Narottamdas ..... Plaintiff.

v/s.

Bai SITABAI, wife of Ganpat Hari Gawad and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 13th day of November, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 9th day of June, 1924, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All those pieces or parcels of land together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing and being thereon situate, lying and being at Bhandup in the Registration Sub-District of Salsette in the Salsette Taluka in the District of Thana and Registered for land Revenue as to part thereof which has been surveyed as follows:

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Area. A.	G.	Assessment. Rs.	as.	p.
198	42	1	0	4½	0	5	9
200	43	1	0	23½	2	6	0

and as to part thereof which has not been surveyed as follows:—

Bighas.		Assessment.		
½	1½	2	0	3
0	2½	0	8	9

and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East and North by the property of Bana Nagu Bhoir, on or towards the West by pasture land and on or towards the South by the property of Bendia Kalia Bhoir subject to an Indenture of equitable mortgage dated the 16th day of May, 1919 and made between the first defendant of the one part and Ramchandra Gopal Gandhi of the other part. By an Indenture of Transfer of mortgage dated the 22nd day of April 1922, and made between the said Ramchandra Gopal Gandhi of the first part the first and second defendants of the second part and the third and fourth defendants of the third part the said equitable mortgage was transferred and assigned by the third and fourth defendants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Surveyor and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at Central Bank building, 2nd floor, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 7th day of April, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA, Commissioner.

C19556

AUCTION SALES.

MISTRY & CO.

Auctioneers.

Telephone 25188.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO MOTOR LORRY OWNERS AND TYRE STOCKISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF SOLID BAND MOTOR TYRES.

Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 28th May, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 8/10 Dean Lane near Hummam Street Fort. By order of the office concerned the following solid band motor tyres of various sizes:—

M M 810 x 90, 860 x 90, 1030 x 90, 750 x 120, 930 x 120, 1010 x 120, 820 x 140, 850 by 140, 900 x 140, 1030 x 140, 930 x 140, 32 x 3½ inches. 36 x 5, 36 x 6 inches.

Inspection of goods can be had at the above Auction Rooms

MISTRY AND CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 2736.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS AND INVESTORS IN INDUSTRIES.

SALE OF THE IMPERIAL FLOUR AND OIL MILLS, LTD., AS A GOING CONCERN SITUATE AT JUNCTION OF GRANT ROAD AND DUNCAN ROAD.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI AND CO., will under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jemietram and Madon, Attorneys for Mr. Devidas Vithaldas Liquidator of the Imperial Flour and Oil Mills, Ltd., sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1924 at 4-30 p.m. at the Mill premises as a going concern the property known as the Imperial Flour and Oil Mills, Ltd., together with its machinery accessories, apparatus, etc.

PARTICULARS OF THE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground (of which a portion admeasuring 1,256 square yards or thereabouts) is Sanad Land, with the messuage tenements or houses standing thereon situate, lying and being on the north side of Grant Road and at the Junction of Grant Road and Duncan Road in the land and registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,508 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2822, 2823, 3007, and 4944, New No. 9808 A1/9809 and 11171, Old Survey Nos. 1380, 2143, 4490, 2142, and 1/2142 and New Survey Nos. 5671, 5674, 31/5673, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East partly by the property of Shapurji Hormasji Toddivala partly by the property of and the Bombay Municipality and partly by the Duncan Road, on or towards the West partly by the property of Narsingrao Dhrampi and partly by Bapty Road, on or towards the north by the property of Moosa Haji Junas and on or towards the south by Grant Road and which said messuages or tenements are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward Nos. 23, 513 to 516 and 732 and Street Nos. 189 and 197 1, 2, 3, 4 and 1 on Grant Road side and Ward No. 518 and Street Nos. 378 to 382 on Duncan Road side and Ward No. 731 and Street No. 7 on Bapty Road side and bearing Cadastral Survey No.

division.

Particulars of the Machinery and other movable property to be sold.

PART I. FURNITURE.

Tables, Chairs, Cupboards, Scales and Weights, Safes, Office Clock, 1 Typewriter and other articles now lying in the registered office of the Company at Two Tanks in the building firstly hereinabove described.

PART II MACHINERY.

H. Simon's Roller Plant, grinding capacity marked on the machine is 4,000 lbs. of wheat per hour, with wheat cleaning, washing drying and conditioning plant. 4 Horizontal Stone Mills 4'6 inches dia. for grinding rice etc., with scourers for cleaning rice etc., 2 Vertical Dreadnaught Grinders 30 inches dia. for grinding peas etc, 1 Roller Mill for crushing barley Oat, etc., 1 Electric Motor to drive the whole concern, complete with shafting pulleys etc., belonging to Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co., 2 Boilers for conditioning wheat, etc., Lathe, Drilling, fluting machines, etc., and the goodwill of the business carried on by the Imperial Flour and Oil Mills, Ltd., in their name or in the name of Messrs. Allarakhia Thaver and Co., and the trade marks used in the said businesses.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon Attorneys for the Liquidators at their Office at 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

Sale on THURSDAY, the 29th day of May, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sale Rooms of the Auctioneers:—

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the Sanitary Goods, and Hardware Stores:—127 pieces Earthen Sanitary Goods, consisting of Earthenware Closets. The Arno Closets, Bombay Hoppers and Spare P. Traps.

On account and at the risk of Rahimbhai Abdulhussein:—5 cases Padlocks and 9 Cases Padlocks.

On account and at the risk of J. Monie and Co. 16 Kegs Chemical.

By order of the Banks and Parties concerned:—3 Casks Hollidge's Inks, red, blue and Copying. 1 case Time Recorders, 1 case 76 Bundles Boned Banding.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT THE JUNCTION OF NISHANPADA AND PYDHOWNIE ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. Ratansey Muljee and another and by virtue of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage dated the 12th day of April, 1922, and made between Salemahomed Peermahomed of the one part and the said mortgagees of the other part Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction on MONDAY the 26th day of May, 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises on account and at the risk of the Mortgager.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Khadak Pydhownie Road and Nishanpada in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement (333 2-9) three hundred and three square yards and two-ninths square yard or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1346, New No. 7113, Old Survey No. 245 and New Survey No. 2971 and Cadastral Survey No. 1640, Mandvi division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2167 and Street Nos. 190 and 210 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by Nishanpada Road, on or towards the West partly by the property of Haji Jakeria Haji Ahmed Patell and partly by the property of Abdul Rehman Haji Saleh Mahomed on or towards the North by the property of Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim and on or towards the South by the Pydhownie Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Malvi, Mody, Ranchoddas & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at No. 79 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS

122 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 20521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 3 BALES OF COLOURED MERCERISED, SATIN BROCADE AND FANCY GOODS.

By the order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Mr. Madhavlal Bhagwandas of Memon Bazar, near Jackeria Masjid, Kambekar Sreet, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 26th May, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their room No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:

3 Bales of ½yds. fents of Coloured Mercerised Satin Brocade and Fancy goods, Bale Nos. 1479, 1480A, 1481, 400 lbs. in each bale.

N. B.—A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 31ST MAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) AND ON SUNDAY THE 1ST JUNE AT 10-30 A. M. (S.T.).

Auction Sale of very valuable and artistic household, seasonwood furniture by Messrs. John Robert, Dcoji Kanji, Wimbridge and other well-known makers, sweettoned full iron framed cottage and square piano, rich crockery and glass ware pest, platedware, Indian silverware, etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 31st May, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) and on SUNDAY, the 1st June 1924, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at 110, Ridge Road, "Malabar Villa," very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture by the abovenamed well-known makers also old blackwood carved furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, Indian silverware, English dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back full size sidebords, dumbwaiters and crockery stands, marble top centre tables, rich carpets, Engish ice box, silk tapestry lined drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas nand chairs, fancy drawing room cabinet, ice bix, American rolled top writing tables, silver show cases, full iron framed sweet toned cottage and square piano, "His Master's Voice" gramophone cabinet with records, mahoganized bed room furniture, single and double bedstead, firror and plain almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, hat stands cane furniture, meat safe, etc., etc.

The property of late Mr. J. A. D. McCarthy.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE "VERY FINE BRANDY", ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 26th May, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms, No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture, consisting of mirror door almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs, etc.

By the order of the Office concerned.

1 Pumping set, 1, Starter and 2 Cut outs.

100 Boxes of "Very Fine Brandy" of Messrs Perie and Co.

CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th May, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

"WHEN THE CLOUDS ROLL BY"

Featuring DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

"THELMA"

MARIE CORELLI'S Greatest Love Story.

Bombay's Premier, Palatial and Popula

Novelty

Cinema Presents To-Night

At 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

William Fox's

Wonderful and Most Successful Film

ALADDIN AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP

The Story that Millions have read and re-read!

A Sumptuous Picture

Amazing Series of Wonder Scenes!

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

A SUPERB EQUITY PICTURE-A HARRY GARSON PRODUCTION

TO NIGHT! THIS WEEK!

"CHARGE IT"

Dedicated to all women who do not realise the value of money—the Story of a fashionable woman who got all her heart desired by merely uttering the magic words

CHARGE IT

7 Reels—featuring the popular Star

CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG

HERBERT RAWLINSON

Supported by an all-Star Cast, including

BETTY BLYTHE

EDWARD M. KIMBALL

DULCIE COOPER

A Stupendous Dramatic Thunderbolt, from the Story by

SADA COWAN

The Programme includes the International News.

Four Shows To-Day:—5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road.)

TO-NIGHT

AND

THIS WEEK.

Saraswati Film Co.

PRESENTS

ITS FIRST PRODUCTION

VIKRAM CHARITRA

OR

BUDDHI BALA

WITH

A SELECTED CAST OF WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS—

SCENERIO BY VINOD KANT

DIRECTED BY

DARABSHAW KOHLA & NANA B. DESAI

A most beautiful story of ancient India in which a Young maiden faces imprisonment and separation from her husband to establish that Woman is in no way inferior to man.

SEE HOW SHE WINS.—

SEE IT AT

CINEMA MAJESTIC,

GIRGAUM.

Remember *The Gala Night*

On Saturday

31st Inst.

In the Elphinstone Theatre of "Punjab Mail."

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT-AND-THIS WEEK

Presents

BHAGVAN BUDDHAJAYANTI CELEBRATION AT JUHU

"TRIUMPH OF TRUTH"

Daily 5, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Saturday and Sunday Extra Show at 3 P. M.

Price as Usual

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

The Best of Lubrication With a Service Reputation

KEYSTONE GREASE

The Master Lubricant Since 1884.

Agents:—

Symington Cox and Co., Ltd.

58. Forbes, Street.

SELF-DETERMINATION.

CLAIM OF INDIANS.

"Gadfly" writes in "Daily Herald":—

It is no fun being a prophet. In Old Testament days, for example, they used to treat their medicine-men as the men of Sheffield are said to treat the strangers who venture within its gates. "Here's a prophet, Bill! Heave a brick at him, George!" seems to have been a more or less settled policy in those unsettled times.

Possibly because of this our modern prophets don't exactly clamour for the spot-light. There is the gentleman who compiles our annual pennyworth of wrath-to-come for instance; he prefers to shelter behind the magical o'oak of the long-defunct Old Moore. And the prophet who is now circularising members of His Majesty's House of Commons concerning the doings in Our Great Eastern Dependency isn't taking even that much risk.

* * * *

He remains, in fact, anonymous. But he's no end of a gun when it comes to the black art of horripilation. "The British Empire," says he, darkly, "is in very great danger and is fast breaking up." Breaking up for the holidays? Nonsense! The man is serious.

"India," says our mysterious mentor, "has never been such a grave anxiety to the British people as under the 'Indian Reforms.'" Revolution against the British political murders, and so forth are now the order of the day, if we are to believe him. Also, such things "were never heard of under the British Civil Service, which is the only link between India and Britain." If we are to believe him.

* * * *

The Socialist Government is to blame, of course. They and the Jews. And the politicians are in the pay of the Jews. The Indians are being spoiled, apparently. (Which is a change from being despoiled, I suppose.) And they are asking for all sorts of outrageous things, for all the world as though they were citizens of our great Empire and paid taxes for the upkeep thereof.

India wants Equal Rights in Africa; she wants Equal Rights in Canada and Australia and New Zealand.

Can you imagine anything more outrageous? Democracy is all very well in its way, of course; but one must draw the line somewhere, surely. Anyhow, such demands are merely the result of the machinations of people like "Gandhi, C. R. Das, Lajpat Rai, etc., all layers" (he says "layers," but I don't think he means bookmakers so much as lawyers), "who have most shrewdly worked to the downfall of the British Empire." And they're not the only ones. Lord Chelmsford, Josiah Wedgwood, and half a dozen other British politicians are all in the 'orrid plot, apparently.

* * * *

You might, in your innocence, argue that, if the Indians were considered good enough to be drafted overseas to defend the Empire in the late War of Liberation, they are therefore entitled to ask for a modicum of liberation themselves. But that is because you lack the truly Imperial outlook.

Equality, forsooth! The Dominions wouldn't stand for it for one moment, if we are to believe our anonymous shudder-merchant. "Let us not make the mistake we made with America!" says he, yammering sepulchrally. Well, the fewer mistakes we make the better, I suppose, in dealing with the various peoples who are as bright jewels in our Imperial crown.

On the other hand, I seem to recall that the chief mistake we made with the American colonists was to oppose their demand for "No Taxation without Representation," or words to that effect.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 23rd May, 1924.

Meteorological observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.716 in.

Temperature of Air	86.7	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	78.2	"
Dew Point	74.3	"
Relative humidity of Air ..	68%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	0.4	"
Maximum temperature of Air	93.9	"
Minimum	81.0	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW, NW, WNW	
Movement of wind from midnight to midnight	156	miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	h. m.	Depth on Still.	h. m.	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	h. m.	Depth on Still.	h. m.
	May.					May.				
Sat.	24	14	57	30	0	24	5	5	13	11
		10	25	28	5		17	42	17	5
Sun.	25	12	27	30	3	25	5	47	13	8
							18	32	17	6
M.	26	5	24	24	7	26	11	29	10	4
		18	2	26	5					
Tu.	27	6	47	24	8	27	0	59	18	7
		19	6	26	1		12	46	19	10
W.	28	8	2	25	2	28	1	52	18	2
		20	2	25	11		13	53	20	1
Th.	29	8	59	25	10	29	2	37	17	9
		20	47	25	10		14	47	20	1
F.	30	9	44	26	5	30	3	14	17	4
		21	27	25	11		15	31	20	0

AMERICAN MARKETS.

REPORT OF MESSRS A. NORDEN & CO.

NEW YORK, April 24.

COTTON:

Another wave of pessimism has ruled the market during the week, due to doleful stories of further closing down of mills and lack of demand for goods, which, in connection with improved weather conditions throughout the cotton belt caused an increase of short selling regardless of two important facts; one being that the mills had to curtail anyhow, and will have to curtail still more before the end of the season, and the other, that they cannot spin good weather. Yesterday there seemed to be a somewhat better feeling and the market had quite a strong undertone.

The immediate future will depend largely on to-morrow's developments as to the New York stock; it is generally believed that a good deal of the cotton is already ear-marked for shipment, that tenders will not be heavy, and that they will soon lodge in strong trade hands. As to the July position there seems to be quite a large quantity of hedges on uncalled cotton, which should be a supporting factor as that month comes around.

The new crop is being planted under more favourable conditions than those ruling a couple of weeks ago and the bulk of the seed will be in the ground in a few days more. Just as we warned our friends against laying too much stress on the complaints of too much rain at that time, however, we now advise against being too sanguine. Some complaints are already coming from points of Texas of lack of rain and while we again feel that conservatism in accepting such crop complaints is advisable, they are examples of what may be expected throughout the summer, with the market likely to be in a receptive mood, owing to depleted supplies

In taking a long distance view of the situation, it is well also to bear in mind that the unfavourable turn of the last few months in manufacturing circles, will in due course lead to a very bullish dry goods situation by the decreased mill production and the depletion of supplies in consumers' hands. In this connection, a very interesting comparison of mill consumption of cotton during the last fifteen years has been brought to our attention. The figures are those of Col. Hester "World's Consumption of American Cotton," and the inevitable deduction is that a shortage of cotton goods equal to, roughly, 9,000,000 bales of cotton exists in the world to-day as compared to the normal supply of the years 1908-1918:

From Aug. 1, of year	To July 31, of year	Consumption
1908	1913	66,403,000 Bales.
1913	1918	69,454,000 ,,
1918	1923	59,053,000 ,,

The void must be filled and if the European muddle is settled this summer, as now seems likely, the filling process should commence next fall resulting in a continuous demand for what may prove to be a very inadequate supply and is certainly very unlikely to be a superabundance.

We continue to advise buying cotton and especially new crop contracts on all weak spots.

COFFEE:

In the main, the market continues firm and temporary declines on heavy selling by New Orleans have been promptly recovered. With Brazil in full control and fortified by the improvement in Exchange and with practical unanimity in ideas of a small crop to follow, replenishment of our stock to the figures of former years would seem improbable. If this view is correct, the distant months at the discounts look inviting.

SUGAR:

After several days of holding back, refiners were good buyers yesterday at advancing prices. The immediate future will depend somewhat on to-day's tenders on May, but it is believed that Europe will ave to buy freely and further advances are looked for.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

The Chicago Market has been somewhat reactionary on weakness in Winnipeg and generally favourable crop weather. A fair demand for Wheat is, however, apparent on slight declines, and the idea seems to be growing that after all the present price level is fairly reasonable, warranting conservative purchases. Corn may do somewhat better, but favourable crop weather would, doubtless, result in increased offerings.

NORDEN'S COTTON CONSUMPTION CLOCK.

TIME vs. TAKINGS.

YEAR'S SUPPLY.

Stocks Aug. 1	.....	2,062,919 Bales
Crop	.....	10,159,498 Bales
Imports to Mar. 31	.....	215,934 Bales
Rebaled Samples, etc.	(est.)	132,000 Bales
Total	.....	12,570,351 Bales

OFFTAKE TO MAR. 31.

Consumption	.....	4,078,920 Bales
Exports	.....	4,619,605 Bales
Total	.....	8,698,525 Bales

THE STROKE OF EIGHT.

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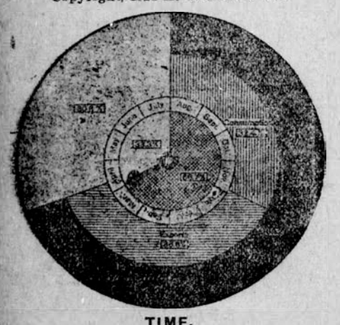

TIME.

Gone 66.7 per cent.
Left 33,3 per cent.

COTTON.

Gone 69.2 per cent.
Left 30.8 per cent.

Supply figures are the latest available Cotton in America only. Offtake figures are those of the Census Bureau's monthly reports. Linters excluded throughout.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	London, May, 23.
Tele Transfers	1/4 15/16 Quiet
Bar Gold	£ 4—15—1 Firm
Bar Silver Spot	34 1/2 Steady.

	London, May 24.
Tele. Transfers	£ 1/4 15/16 Quiet
Br Silver Spot ..	£ 34 7/16 Steady

	London, May, 23.
Rentes 3 per cent.	53
Bar Silver Spot	34 1/2
,, ,, 2 months hence ..	34 7/16

Closing Tone of Silver.—China sold, Continent bought Steady.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 5/7/23

Interest day to day loans ..	2 3/8
Interest 7 days market loans ..	2 1/2
Weekly Bullion Shipment	£ 50.409

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, May 23.
Stockholm	16.36
Christiania	31.23
Amsterdam	11.61
Switzerland	24.85
Belgium .. .. .. Yesterdays	92.62
Athens	200.50
Prague	147.37
,, ...	147.12

	London, May 23.
Exchange on London in Paris ..	80.65
,, Germany ..	18,350,000,000,00
,, Italy	98.45

DISCOUNTS.

	London, May 23.
DICSOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	3 3/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 1/4
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st ..	4 1/4
,, ,, ,, ,, 6	4 3/4
,, 5 per cent Rentes ..	23 1/2
TIN BLOCK	£ 202 3/4

WAR LOANS.

	London, May 23.
Funding Loan 4%1960/90	£ 88 5/8 unchgd
Victory Bonds 4% ..	£ 92 1/4—1/8
War Loan 5% 1929/47 .£	£ 100 1/8 unchgd
Consols 2 1/2% ..	£ 57 3/4 unchgd
Rupee Paper 3 1/2% ..	£ 46 1/2 ,,
Indian Stock 3 1/2% .. (Sterling Loan)	£ 67 1/8 ,,
Govt. Securities 3% ..	£ 58 ,, 12
Demand Bills	4.3 4.

	London, May 23.
Conversion Loan	£ 78 1/16
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	£ 103
7 per cent Indian Loan ..	£ 114

SHARES.

	London, May 23
Chartered Bank of India and China	£ 19 5/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp	£ 133
National Bank	£ 44 3/4
Eastern ,, ...	£ 5 5/8
P. & O. Banking Corp. ..	£ 12 11/16

GOLD.

Bombay, May 24.

Ready :—25-12—3

Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Geth	25-11-3			25—12—0
Asod	25-12-3			25—13—0

Teji Mandi :—
Geth 0—5—0
Asods 0—7—6
Tone—Market Steady

SILVER.

Bombay, May 24.

Ready :—82—

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 a.m
Vaisakh	82-4-0			81—15—0
Geth	82-12-0			82—8—0
Asods	83-0-0			83—0—0

Teji Mandi:
Vasakh
Geth 1—0—0
Asods 12—1—0
Tone—Market Quiet

MOCCATTA'S SILVER REPORT.

LONDON, Mry 22.

Bullish feeling which was referred to last week overloped further. Recent heavy purchases for Continent are beginning to have effect and with continuance of these purchases for more than one quarter of Continent market had hard undertone. India and China with the exception of covering part of their bear commitments have not recently given much support to market but report Ghat Canton Mint will shortly reopen for coinage and possibility of China buying seems much nearer to Continental demand chiefly for forward delivery but stock in London is not too large and seems likely to be absorbed in near future. At higher level America has been disposed to sell moderately but market was much dependent on New York supplies, and should buying continue at the present scale, further rise seems inevitable.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATION.

Bombay, May 24.

		per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand ..	..No.	14 1/2	1	0	6
Kilachand ..	..No.	20 1/2	1	2	0
Currimbhai ..	..No.	12 1/2	0	15	3
Elphinstone ..	..No.	12 1/2	0	15	3
David	..No.	10 1/2	0	15	3
Shapurji ..	..No.	10 1/2	0	15	0
Trikanmdas ..	..No.	10 1/2	0	15	3
Sattara ..	..No.	10 1/4	0	10	6
Shapurji ..	..No.	6 1/2	0	13	0
Light house ..	..No.	6 1/2	0	12	9
Japan	..No.	40-1	1	11	6
Japan	..No.	42-2	1	14	0
Japan	..No.	20	1	2	9
Japan	..No.	32	1	8	6
Kottara	..No.	12 1/2			

COTTON.

COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, May 23.

Market will be closed on 9th. 10th. and 13th. June.

	Liverpool, May, 23. Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	5,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp-	2,000
,, ,, Sales of East Indian ..	1,000
Imports	..

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—

Mid. Americans Spot showleas		18.01
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels		22.95
New York 11 a.m.	..July	28.96+.24
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)	..Oct.	25 82+.16
	..Jan,	24 87+.16
New Orleans 10 a m.	..July	28 87
	..Oct.	25.06

	Liverpool, May, 24. To-day's prices.	
	May ..	17.68+.24
Cotton Del. M.U.G.O.C.	July ..	17.08+.24
Liverpool ..	Oct. ..	15.20+.17
	Jan. ..	14.64+.16

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

	London, May 23.
Total Actual Export	7,000
,, Forwarded	54,000
,, Imports	46,000
,, Stock	610,000
Actual Weekly Sales	24,000

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 24.

Months.	To-day's price.
May	..17.55+.11
June	.. ..
July	..16.91+.07
Aug.	.. ..
Sept.	.. ..
Oct.	..15.08+.05
Nov.	.. ..
December	.. ..
January	..14.57+.09
Feb.	.. ..
Mar.	..
April	.. ..
May	..14.34+.13

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 23.

Months.	To-day's Price
May	17.44—.08
June	17.25—.08
July	16.84—.10
August	16.32—.06
September	15.71—.06
October	15.08—.06
November	14.71—.06
December	14.59—.07
January	14.48—.07
February	14.39—.07
March	14.34—.07
April	14.27—.07
May	14.21—.07

Tone—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, May 23

Months.	To-day s price.
May	21.58—17
une	21.33—.17
July	21.08—.12
August	20.85—10
September	20.55—05
Oct.	..19.85 unchgd
Nov.	19.38—02
December	19 23+01
anuary	19 13+01
Feb.	19.08+01
Mar.	18.98+01
April	18.98+01
May	18.98+01

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON.

	Liverpool, May. 23.
M.G. Bengal Good	11.55
,, ,, Fully Good	11.95
,, ,, Fine	12.35
No. 1 Oomra Good	12.10
,, ,, Fully Good	12.60
M. G. BroaFine	13.10
,, ,, ch, Good	13.20
,, ,, Fully Good	13 60
M. G. Scin Fine	14.00
,, ,, de, Good	11.45
,, ,, Fully Good	11.85
Fine	12.25

AMERICAN MARKETS.

	New York, May 23.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	12,000
,, Exports to Great Britain ..	1.000
,, ,, to Continent	2,000
Futures at New York	not Quoted
,, ,, May	29.30+.07
,, ,, July ..	..25.97 unchd.
,, ,, October ..	25.25—.01
,, ,, Dec.	25.06+.06
,, ,, Jan. ..	..32.35 unchd.
Spot Cotton at New York ..	30.70—.48
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	
Futures ,, ,, July ..	29.13+.03
,, ,, ,, October ..	25.22+.02
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	14 1/4
Demand Bill	4 34,12
Silver Commercial Bras	
Silver Foreign Mined	66 1/2

	New York, May 23.
Week's Receipts U.S. Ports ..	51,000
,, Exports to Great Britain ..	7,000
,, ,, to France and Continent	26,000
,, ,, to Japan	3,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ..	367,000
,, at Interior Ports ..	363,000

AMERICAN MARKET, CLOSING PRICES.

	New York, May. 24. To-day s Prices.
	July .. 29.70+.40
Futures at New York	Oct. .. 26.50+.53
	Dec. .. 25.71+.46
	Jan. .. 25.53+.47

WHEAT.

London, Mar, 23.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—64 lbs. A/M Sellers	44/3
BARLETTA RUSSO—63 1/2 lbs. A/M Sellers	43/3
AUSTRALIAN M/J paid & Sellers	48
KARACHI BARLEY M/J Paid	31/9
Wheat chorce white Karachi 43/6 sellers for M/J and	46/6
Wheat paid for shipment by 15th June.	
Wheat Soft Red M/J Karachi Value	45/6
Tone—of Karachi Wheat :—Easier.	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, May 24. (6 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchant's Association :—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a.p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	45 0 0	6 10 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	44 0 0	6 9 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	46 0 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	9 14 0	10 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 8 0	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 2 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	11 1 0	12 5 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	11 8 0	12 0 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	79 0 0	16 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	75 0 0	15 4 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 ..	71 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed, Black	66 0 0	13 4 0
Poppyseed, White ..	11 4 0	11 12 0
Groundnutes	71 0 0	
Mowraseed	8 4 0	8 8 0
Barley	34 0 0	
Castorseed	74 0 0	14 15 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	39 0 0	5 8 0

Forward.	
Wheat, May ..	..
Wheat, August/September	..
Linseed. May ..	..
Linseed Sept.	..
Groundnuts M/J ..	71 0 0
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 M/J	16 4 0
Gujrat Castor Seed Vishak	..
Cotton Seed J/J	5 10 0

LINSEED.

London, May. 23.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags M.J Sellers 19 1/3

Tone—Quiet & princes rather easier.

RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot M/J buyers
,, Months June/July, Aug Sellers.. 36
,, Sep./Dec. Sellers .. 35 5/8

SEEDS.

LONDON, May 23.

Linseed La Plate Argentine closed weaker and with quiet trade at £17 3/8 paid and buyers for May/June shipment. Cottonseed Bombay closed at £10 sellers for May/June CASTOSEED Bombay closed at £25 for May/June shipment.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for May/June shipment at £19 1/8. In Linseed La Plata Argentine afloat for Rotterdam at £17 and for Antwerp at £17 1|4 and for Hull at £17 3/8 and for May/June shipment at £17 3/8. In Castorseed Bombay from Cawnpore for May/June shipment to Hull at £22. In Wheat, Part Cargo, Choice White at £46/9 and at 26/6. In Wheat, Parcel, Choice White Karachi at 47 In Barley Indian for May/June shipment at 31/9 and for June /July shipment at 32.

Linseed, Quiet. Cottonseed, Small business. Linseed Oil, Little doing. Wheat, Easier. Rice, firm.

LONDON, May 22.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for May/June shipment at £19. 3. 9 and in Castorseed from Cawnpore for May/June shipment to Hull at £22 1/8 for June/July shipment at £21, 18, 9. In Wheat, Cargo, Australian for June shipment at 48/3. In Wheat-Parcel Choice White Karachi for May shipment at 47 and shipment by middle of June at 46/9. In Barley Indian at 31/6 for May/June shipment.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, May, 23.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta May/ Sellers ..	24/3
July Sellers	21/3
July/Sept, Sellers	21—
Fine White Java C.& F. Bombay July/Sept. Sellers	21/4
Fine White Java C.& F. Karachi July Sept. Sellers	21/4
Yesterdays—Cuban Sugar May Val	

METALS.

London, April 23

English best Selected Copper ..	£ 65
Standard Coper G. M. B. ..	£ 61
Copper Braziers	£ 82
Yellow Metal	£ 7 15/16
Hard Spelter	£ 28 7/8
Corrugated Sheets	£ 19 3/4

BRASS.

Bombay May 24.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass English	3/4	65	0	0
Do	1	62	8	0
Do ..	1 1/4	62	8	0
Do	1 1/2	62	8	0
Do	1 3/4	64	0	0
Do	2	64	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, May 24.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper English	3/4	71	0	0
Copper	1/	73	0	0
Copper	1 1/4	73	0	0
Copper, American	1 1/2	71	8	0
Copper	1 3/4	71	8	0
Copper	2/	71	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars		61	0	0
Panchteka Joint		29	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		41	8	0
Pat Klai		79	8	0
Lead, Country		18	0	0
German Brass, Metal 3/4 6		2	0	0
,, ,, ,, 1		60	8	0
,, ,, ,, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		60	8	0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		70	0	0
American Copper 3/4		71	8	0
,, ,, 1, 1 1/4		74	0	0

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(1924)

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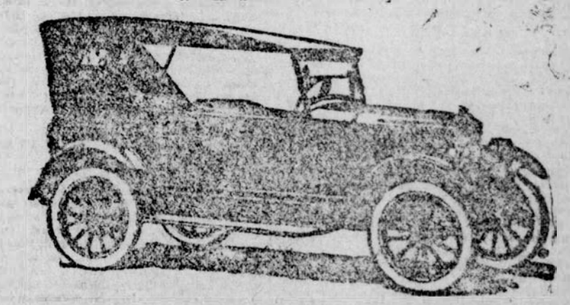

5 SEATER TOURING

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RUBBER.

London, April 23.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May 10 7/8

Tone:—
Plantation First Latex Crepe
Tone—Firm Sellers are Reserved Little outside buying.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LD. WEEKLY REPORT.

Bombay 23rd May. 1924.

Description	Spot prices 21-5-24	14-5-24
Bengals F. G.	540	535
S/Punjab F. G.	540	535
Broach F. G.	591	590
Oomras Fine	567	567
Muttia F.	557	557
Khandeish F.	562	562
Southerns, G.	601	595

Futures.	Settlement Rates. 21-5-24	14-5-24	23-5-24
Hedge Contracts			
Bengals Dec./Jan. ..	435	436	438
May. ..	540	582	..
July ..	533	530	536
Broach. April/May ..	585	571	..
April/ May' 25 ..	515	515	518
Dec./Jan. ..	477	475	480
May ..	558	554	
July ..	555	555	560
Southerns G. May/June ..	590	576	590
Aug. Sept..	595	581	595

Receipts for the week ending 22nd May 1924 and corresponding period last year.

	Bales. 1924	Bales. 1923
Bengals	1568	4838
Oomras	10180	8090
Dhalleras	5365	19709
Broach	1971	7930
Southerns	16818	11565
Persians	6	65
Americans	..	..
Egyptians	20	..
East Africans	3955	..
Other sorts	..	..
Total ..	39883	52187

Exports for the week ending 22nd May, 1924.	Bales
United Kingdom	..
Continent	17877
China	4164
Japan.	13793
Coast Ports.	74
Total	35908
Afloat in harbour Europe ..	7425
China, Japan and Coast Ports ..	40034
Total ..	47459

Receipts from 1st September 1923 to 22nd May 1924 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20
3048462	3217353	2807862	2185 64	2865209

Exports from 1st September 1923 to 22nd May 1924 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20.
U.K. 138473	103770			
Continent. ,, 821945	558899	473654	386995	436940
China 181453	318036	320095	196883	103690
Japan 1134503	1415833	1028083	762949	1309110
Coast Ports	47144*	43368	30469	17437	13978

Total 2323518,2439906,1852301,1364264,1863718

*Including 22,923 bales for U. S. of America.

	Bales.
Total exports by rail from 1st September, 1923, to 22nd May, 1924	19,122
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay on 22nd May, 1924	8,75,342

Empire Day at Nandurbar was celebrated by starting a co-operative housing society. There was a large audience of citizens gathered and Mr. Pandit, Deputy Collector, presided at the meeting. Applications were made on the spot for 135 plots.—A. P.

RADIO BROADCASTING

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BURMA OIL CO.

Burma Oil Company's report for the year 1923 shows a net profit of £22,04000 of which £200,000 have been transferred to General Reserve account and £20,000 for Insurance and after paying dividends to talling 30 per cent, £382,000 have been carried forward.

SHEEP SKINS SALE.

LONDON, May 23.

Sheep skins sale closed to-day quiet. 850,000 sold. Madras Prime were 6d. to a shilling lower, Medium and Ordinary 6d. to 9d. and Bombay Good and Ordinary 9d. lower.

TANNED HIDES.

Of the 66,000 offered, 59,000 were sold. Madras qualities were about the same prices as at the last sale. Calf skins were a penny dearer at the value and Bombay Light were firm at the value and the heavier qualities were slightly favoured by the buyers.

LIVERPOOL, May 23.

Water Twist. 2/2 1/2. Printers Cloth. 47-6.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

There have been scattered sales of cloth Yarns generally slow.

LOK. TILAK RASHTRIYA KANYA SHALA.

The above institution is being conducted for the last three years by the Swarajya Sabha, and was located in a building given free of all costs, by Sheth Chimanlal Mohanlal Jhaveri, at 12th Khetwadi Lane corner. It had been found that the locality was not suitable, and hence the institution is now removed to a spacious building with a very big compound suitable for play ground, situated on the corner of Proctor Road and Girgaon Back Road, known 'Old University Settlement.' It has a staff of Graduates and trained lady teachers with a Lady Principal who has had her training in America. The school has classes from Infant to Matric., both in Marathi and Gujarati, attached to the National Universities. So far 4 lady students out of 5 have passed their Matriculation, who have studied in the institution. Drawing, music, needlework, spinning and physical exercise are the special features. Excursions are regularly organized to interesting and historical places. The school reopens on the 2nd June, at 11 a.m. after the summer vacation.

SPORTING NEWS

RAWALPINDI RACES.

RESULTS OF 12TH MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAWALPINDI, May 24.

The 12th Rawalpindi Open Gymkhana meeting concluded to-day with a card of 7 events. The racing was of a very interesting nature and the public seemed to have had the better of the exchanges.

Details:—

THE SRINAGAR HANDICAP.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 99, second Rs. 40, and third Rs. 20. Highweights handicap for ponies 14-2 and under in the 2nd Rawalpindi Gymkhana classification.

Mr McCreath's LEILA, 7-10, Amir Khan ... 1
Capt Cooper's SUSAN AVALISH, 8-8, Ganesh 2
Mr Mughal's RED ROSE, 8-7, Harkman Rai 3

Also ran:—Some Kiss 10-0, Bombay Mail 8-9, Sundri 7-0, Bukky 7-5.

Betting:—5 to 4 on Leila, threes Susan Avalish, fives Red Rose, any price the others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 8; Places Rs. 7 and Rs. 7.

THE C. B. PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 99, second Rs. 40, and third Rs. 20. Highweights handicap for C. B. horses.

Sergt Brogus' LANCASHIRE LAD, 9-7, Col. Steel 1
Mr Winckley's MIKE, 10-10, Capt Misa ... 2
Mr Hiptukaboy's GWYNNEWOOD, 8-7, Ganish 3

Also ran:—Brown Bread 9-4.

Betting:—6 to 4 against Brown Bread and Gwynnewood, twos against Mike, and Lancashire Lad.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 33; Places Rs. 14 and Rs. 8.

THE HURDLE RACE.—Distance about 1¼ miles (over five flights).

Winner Rs. 99, second Rs. 40, and third Rs. 20. Handicap hurdle race for horses and ponies that have never won a race value Rs. 100 or over.

Capt Johnson Coles and Capt Kerr's BAW BAW, 12-9, Capt Misa 1
Mr Scoble's HIGH FLIER, 10-9, Owner ... 2
Mrs Morton's MINNIECHOHA, 10-8, Capt Roberts 3

Also ran:—Kitty 11-7, Dubbin 11-7, Matilda 9-7.

Betting:—5 to 4 on MINNIECHOHA, twos Baw Baw, fives Kitty and Dubbin, twelves the others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 10; Places Rs. 6 and Rs 26.

THE BASRA STAKES.—Distance about 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 99, second Rs. 40 and third Rs. 20.

Handicap for all Arabs.

Mr Draper's CANTON, 9-7, Harkman Rai 1
Mrs Tatam's GOLDEN CORN, 9-7, Tassie 2
Mr Shaw's CORONATION, 9-0, Ganesh ... 3

Also ran:—Three Fifty 8-7.

Betting:—4 to 1 on Canton, threes the remainder.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 7; Places Rs. 5 and Rs. 10.

THE MAY PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 99, second Rs. 40 and third Rs. 20.

Highweight Handicap for all horses.

Sergt Propert's SPIDER, 9-7, Col Steel ... 1
Mr Piarelal's CREDIT, 9-5, Amir Khan ... 2
Capt Newill's REJECTED, 8-7, Harkman Rai 3

Also ran:—Murulla 10-0, Celtic Lad 9-10, Brigadier Gerrard 8-12, White Heather 8-7, Golden Realm 8-6, Galway Girl 8-0.

Betting:—Two to one on Credit, twos Spider, fours Murulla and Celtic Lad, twelves the others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 25; Places Rs. 7, Rs. 6 and Rs. 10.

THE NOVICE STAKES.—Distance about 3 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 75; second Rs. 30, third Rs. 15. Race for all horses and ponies that have never won a race of any description including Gymkhanas since October, 1923, horses to carry 11 stone, ponies to carry 10 stone.

Capt Misa's LEDDISTON, Owner 1
Capt Myburgh's WINNIE, Capt Roberts 2
Corpl Ford's SURPLIES PECKET, Tassie 3

Also ran:—Hiawatha Broken Blossom, Fire Fly, Chambell, Gay Lad, Brownie.

Betting:—Evens Winnie, 6 to 4 against Leddiston, fours Broken Blossom, tens the others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs 12; Places Rs 5, Rs. 5 and Rs. 40.

THE LIGHT HORSE RACE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 75; second Rs. 30, and third Rs. 15.

Distance handicap for horses, belonging to officers which are drawing rations or horse allowances as chargers. All to carry 11 stone or over.

Corpl Hull's JOCKER, 20 yards, Kehoe Cooper 1
Mr Fletcher's DUN ROBIN, 80 yards, Owner 2
Mr Cooper Fray's TIT BITS, 20 yards, Tassie 3

Also ran:—Hillingdom Hall scratch, Debility 10 yards, Templar 30 yards, Matilda 50 yards, Jeremih 100 yards.

Betting:—5 to 4 on Jocker, evens Tit Bits, Hillingdom Hall, fours the rest.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 7; Places Rs. 7, Rs. 19 and Rs. 6.

CROSSING THE PACIFIC,

FIRST AERIAL ACHIEVEMENT.

LONDON, May 24.

Tokio.—The American world-fliers had a very enthusiastic reception here to-day and were entertained at a luncheon by the War Minister. They were presented with tokens commemorating the achievement of the first aerial crossing the Pacific.—Reuter.

THE DERBY.

1½—Miles RUN ON 4th June at Epsom.

THE OAKS.

1½—Miles RUN ON 6th June at Epsom.

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M. C. C. VS. SOUTH AFRICANS.

LONDON, May 24.

The cricket match between the M. C. C. and the South Africans was not played owing to rain.—Reuter.

ANNUAL GOLF INTERNATIONAL.

LONDON, May 24.

At St. Andrews in the Annual Golf International England beat Scotland in foursomes this morning by 3 matches to 2.—Reuter.

DAVIS CUP MATCH.

LONDON, May 24.

Prague.—In the Davis Cup Match Czeche-Slovakia beat New Zealand by 4 matches to nil.

England has won a total of nine matches winning the singles by 6 to 4.—Reuter.

UNIVERSITIES CONFERENCE.

ITS RESULTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 24.

Interviewed on the results of the Universities Conference, Dr. Gour, M.L.A., Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University, declared it had undoubtedly been a success. It had done practical work which would give to the Universities certain educational reforms which would strengthen their hold upon education and improve their studies in relation to foreign Universities. The resolution in favour of co-ordination between Universities was a distinct advance in favour of their federation which was hoped would soon be achieved. He emphasised no Universities could be complete without funds. Tax-payers did not provide such fund to any Universities in the world. The Universities of India were starving for want of funds. Specialisation was therefore the only remedy. The most important result achieved by the Conference was the establishment of the Central Education Board and Bureau. "I have no doubt", Dr. Gour continued, "that the Universities will confirm the proceedings of the Conference as further progress depends upon their confirmation. Everything is to gain and nothing to lose by starting a Central Board. The Conference recommended permanent appointment of professors till their superannuation after three years' probation. This would give them certainty of tenour and ensure great efficiency. Several important proposals such as equalisation of standards and degrees, the establishment of the principle of equivalence between some Universities in this country were left for disposal by the proposed Board. The constitution of the Board was limited to fifteen, being composed of one member of each University. Dr. Gour suggested it would be better if no permanent Chairman of the Board was appointed. The Chairman should be appointed for each meeting. The Board should be made purely democratic and its function would be purely advisory. He, however, favoured the appointment of a permanent Secretary.

MILITARY TRAINING.

The Hon. Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikari, ex-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, laid stress on military education and pointed out brains were no less needed than brains in military life. He said the question of military training as an essential element in nation-building engaged considerable attention of the Conference in which deliberations military authorities cordially co-operated. The shortcomings of University corps had been discussed and promised to be attended to. The question of direct appointment to King's commissions from University students had also been discussed and ground to a certain extent been cleared up. The idea of accepting the leaving certificate of the Prince of Wales' Military College at Dehradun as equivalent to intermediate certificate of University upon conditions to be hereafter determined was approved. "It was my privilege", Sir Devaprasad added, "from recent personal experience to give details to delegates of the excellent work done at Dehradun College which will be further expanded if Universities are pleased to help in this idea. Military authorities would be probably prepared to stiffen and supplement the course of study at Dehradun which would not only help in winning for the University a small residue of students who ultimately do not take to military life, but would really be helpful to a larger body of students who will go on to Sandhurst." Proceeding, Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikari said the Dehradun College was a high type of public school which might be well multiplied in India considering that Imperial services were now to be recruited in India and training in India should be as thorough from all points of view as possible, "Those who have seen the work at Dehradun at close quarters as I have seen feel that the institution tries to make thorough men of its peoples. At these schools, students could be prepared for every walk of life, including military, in a way which no existing institution does or can."

MIRAJ PRAJA PARISHAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MIRAJ, May 25.

Preparations for the second session of Miraj Sansthan Praja Parishad is going on vigorously. The President-elect is coming by motor on 26th morning. A grand procession is arranged. Leaders of all parties from Maharashtra and Karnatik are coming on the 25th and 26th. Great enthusiasm prevails everywhere. Hearty co-operation exists between all sections of the community.

N. C. O. NOT DEAD

PLEA FOR HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

TO WIN FREEDOM'S BATTLE.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajakiya Sabha a public meeting was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, on Saturday night, Maulana Azad Sobani presiding, when Sjt. Bhagwandinji spoke on "Is Non-Cooperation Dead?" and Pandit Sunderlalji on "The Hindu-Muslim Unity—A Reality."

SJT. BHAGWANDINJI ON N.C.O

Sjt. Bhagwandinji said the question was never asked to him in the province from which he had come—whether N. C. O. was dead. They had suffered there in the cause of their country, in serving their motherland. The common people in India had come to believe that Swaraj had already come, and only in Bombay the people doubted such a thing, and so they were naturally asking whether N. C. O. was not dead. N.C.O. was not dead, for it was not a thing of yesterday's creation; it was latent in them and was our old, old thing, and it could never disappear. Although formerly it was violent now it had become non-violent. On the other hand their N.C.O. had increased, in intensity for it was not a physical thing, but a mental attitude. When Mahatma Gandhi was sent to jail Government thought that N.C.O. would die, but they had the unexampled heroism of the Akali Satyagrahis at Guruka Bagh. That action showed that N.C.O. was not dead, but was very much alive. For Satyagraha strong men were required, and not weak ones. A strong man only could withstand all the sufferings of a real Satyagrahi. A weak armed man could easily kill others. Akalis who were strong and armed sacrificed themselves by non-violence and real Satyagraha. Then again in the C P. where N.C.O. was considered to be dead, both by officials and non-officials, they had the Nagpore flag Satyagraha. When Satyagraha began at Nagpore the atmosphere there was most depressing, for there was not even the Hindu-Muslim unity founded on a sure basis. But when Satyagraha began the differences disappeared and unity became complete. At Nagpore among the volunteers there was an equal number of Hindus and Moslems and the Muslims (weavers) at Nagpore were completely on the side of the Satyagrahis. Whenever there was any great national work to be done, all their differences suddenly disappeared, and complete unity came to the surface. At Nagpore old men and young boys were equally anxious to offer Satyagraha, and only with the greatest difficulty could they be held back; women were no less anxious to suffer imprisonment, in the cause of Satyagraha. If N.C.O. were dead the people there would not have done this. All those who had gone to jail at Nagpore were anxious to go back to jail again after they were set at liberty. That happened in 1923. But this year also the spirit of N.C.O. was not dead and he gave another instance of Satyagraha in the C. P. The spirit was still there, in every village and every corner, and was not yet dead. The souls of India was in the villages and not in the towns, and they must not be guided by what they saw in the cities.

PANDIT SUNDERLALJI ON HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

Pandit Sunderlalji said he had never said, as was reported in the "Times of India," that the salvation of India lay in the *Shuhdi* and *Sangathan* movements. He never cared to know what Hindus or Moslems wanted; he never looked at these questions from communal points of view. To him they were all Indians whether they were Hindus, Moslems or Parsis. Did they think that the conditions now obtaining in India were such that either Hindus or Moslems would be able to gain supremacy over the other community and destroy the weaker of the two? The time had now come for plain speaking. They were often speaking of the intolerant Aurangzeb, and their oppressive Moghul Emperors; but if there were anywhere in the world rulers who were tolerant, and kind to their subjects it was in India. But let them take even Aurangzeb at his worst! What were the conditions all over the world then? What were the Kings, all over Europe, doing then? Had they more tolerance, more enlightenment than Aurangzeb? They would be surprised to hear that a Sikh Guru was in the Zenana of Aurangzeb, and was treated by the latter kindly. For one Aurangzeb there were ten Babars and ten Akbars! How many temples were built by Tipoo Sultan or Haider Ali? From Babar downwards to Aurangzeb the same tolerance of spirit was shown, and the same kindliness towards Hindus. Even Mahomed Taghlak was good to Hindus. But when they spoke of the oppression of the Moghul Emperors, they must not forget the oppression, in the name of religion, in the West at that particular time. How many lakhs of Protestants were killed in the Netherlands in the name of religion? How many reformers were killed all over Europe in those days? The same oppression in the name of religion was practised in Japan, and thousands of men and women were killed. And in that very country now all religions had combined together in the name of patriotism and Christians in Japan were not fighting with the Budhists there, and raking up old things and Indians were not doing. They were all united there for the sake of their country. But in India things were different, because they were all enslaved by a foreign country and they were never allowed to forget those old friends. Hindus got very angry with Muslims, when some *goondas* at Multan or Saharanpur looted the houses of Hindus, and began to talk of revenge. But they had long forgotten the untold atrocities of General Neil during the year of the mutiny and the atrocities of Dyer at Jallianwalla Bag, and of the officials in the Punjab! Amritsar and Saharanpur were the most notorious places for *goondas* and he who had spent many years in Saharanpur knew it for a fact that the *goondas* there were in the employ of both the communities, and both made use of them equally to fight each other. It was the Hindus who sold their cows to Moslems butchers, made profit out of the sale and then blamed the Moslems for killing the cows for their good! Why were they however speaking of these things when the whole country was being ground down into poverty? He had seen with his own eyes hundreds of men and women and children dying of famine in the C P. He had seen with his own eyes children being sold for a few seers of rice. He had seen worse things with his own eyes, and yet they were forgetting all those and fighting each other for the sake of small things. Even to-day in Mandla there were thousands of women who had not even a proper piece of cloth on their bodies. Who was a Moslem and who was a Hindu—they were all Indians first—and why were they fighting each other for these small things of the world? He had studied both Koran and the Gita, and he was fond of both the books. Truth was equally to be found in both religions. A Hindu could find all the consolation and the truth he wanted in his own religion as a Moslem could find it equally well in his own. Therefore, if a Hindu wanted to become Moslem and a Moslem wanted to become a Hindu, both should be discouraged for they would never get any new thing out of the other religion. He had lived many years in the Punjab and he had seen Hindus becoming Moslems and the same Moslems becoming Hindus again shortly afterwards! It was all a farce, and there was very little reality in the whole thing.

BANISH POVERTY AND OPPRESSION.

Continuing, the speaker asked why they were quarreling over these small matters when their own countrymen were dying of hunger. Until they banished poverty and oppression from this land, from which both the communities were suffering now, they should never think of their communal differences. So long as they had no liberty, and were slaves themselves, they could not think of their petty differences. In the name of false religion, false prestige, false ideas, they were fighting each other. True religion was the service of the poor, love of each other, love of the country, service of the suffering, and so long as they did not do that no amount of religious practices would be of any use to them. There was no greater religion than the service of the people. Reverting again to Saharanpur, he said the whole population of the District was not more than seven lakhs of whom four lakhs were Hindus and the rest Moslems. Of these about 200 were Hindu *goondas* and 200 Moslems *goondas* and when these roughs began fighting each oher partisan newspapers began to spread the false news that Hindus were fighting the Moslems. That was the real genesis of the Hindu-Moslem quarrel at Saharanpur. It was by tolerance only that Moslems had ruled over the country for seven hundred years, and now both the communities were flying at each other's throats, in the name of religion and for the sake of small gains! He would appeal to them all that so long as they wanted to serve their motherland, and put on the khaddar uniform, they should forget their small differences, forget all task of conversions, forget their communal fights, and only remember that they were all Indians who had to free their motherland and make her great.

N. C. O. SPREADING IN INDIA.

Maulana Azad Sobani said it was amply proved by the speaker that N.C.O. was not dead, but was spreading throughout the country; he would again repeat that N.C.O. was not dead, and would never die. In fact N.C.O. was more alive to-day than ever. If it was dead the Swarajists would never have been able to fight Government in the Councils, and challenge the might of Government. Swarajists were fighting there, because the N.C.O. was at their back. The Mahatma knew that the Councils were futile, and yet the Swarajists were allowed to work their own way in the Councils. If N.C.O. were dead would Mahatma Gandhi be able to guide the Swarajists from Juhu? The Mahatma had told them that N.C.O. was not dead, and that the Swarajists and No-Changers could unite together under the banner of civil disobedience to fight the Government unitedly to win their freedom. If they did not like Aurangzeb and other Moslem rulers like him, let them be ruled out, by all means, but let them not forget at the same time that the same religion gave them a Babar and an Akbar! If Aurangzeb created ill-feeling between them, then let him be forgotten, and let them remember Akbar only. But why did they think of those men who had harmed them but were now dead long ago? They who were yet in the land of the living should think of their own problems, and try to solve their own difficulties. Had they no right to unite together and come to an understanding. They had to come together and join hands for they could not live apart. If unity was the best solution of the question why then were they fighting with each other, and raking up old quarrels? Why were they always thinking of their differences and not thinking of uniting with each other? Indians were fighting like small children, and if they would only bring to bear on the whole question a little more commonsense and a little more good understanding, he was sure they would never have any occasion to fight with each other. Even if the Hindus became independent the Moslems would have to be on the best of terms with them for their own sake, then why quarrel with Hindus at all. Could they not unite together for the sake of their motherland and serve their country? Could they not forget these petty squabbles for the greater good of their country? He was sure they could unite together in the service of their country, if only they would try to do so. He hoped they would not forget what had been said at the meeting by the different speakers but go home and act accordingly. He prayed God that both Hindus and Muslims might unite together and win freedom's battle.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha said the speeches made that night had amply proved to them that while N.C.O. was not dead, the Hindu-Muslim unity was a reality. He hoped that reality would continue until the whole nation was welded together and there were no differences in the land. He thanked the speakers.

FUTURE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA.

MUSLIM LEAGUE DEFINES PRINCIPLES.

SUNDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 25.

The All-India Moslem League resumed sitting to-day at the Globe Theatre. Mr. Jinnah presided. Attendance was again large and the hall was packed.

The first resolution expressing condolence upon the death of Mr. Bhurguri was moved from the chair and passed all standing.

FUTURE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA.

Sheikh Abdul Qadir then moved a lengthy resolution about the fundamental principles of Indian Constitution and in doing so he said that in the future Constitution of India there must be some guarantees so that the people may live in peace when Swaraj was attained. The first fundamental guarantee should be that the Muslim majority of the population in the Punjab, Bengal and the Frontier Province should not be interfered in any territorial redistribution that might become necessary. The second guarantee should be that the basis of representation in Legislatures and in all other elected bodies shall be population except that very small minorities may be given representation in excess of their numerical proportion in those cases in which they would remain entirely unrepresented in the absence of such exceptional treatment subject, however, to the essential proviso that no majority shall be reduced to minority or even to equality. The other guarantees shall be full religious liberty and that communal representation through separate electorates should be continued as at present with the provision that it shall be open to any community at any time to abandon its separate electorates in favour of joint electorates.

Sheikh Niaz Mahommad seconded and Malik Feroze Khannur of Lahore supported the resolution.

As some amendments had been moved to some clauses of the resolution the President put the preamble and those clauses of the resolution in which no amendments had been moved to the vote of the House which were carried without any opposition.

AN AMENDMENT.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed of Aligarh then moved the following amendment that the basis of representation in the Legislatures and in all other elected bodies shall be population provided that the minorities shall have adequate and effective representation in all elected bodies in every province subject however to the essential proviso that no majority shall be reduced to a minority or even to equality.

Mian Shah Nawaz in supporting the amendment said that minorities should be given more seats than they were entitled according to population and should be treated more reasonably and humanely. This will promote friendly feeling amongst the communities which was essential for the peaceful development of the country.

Mohammud Yakub M.L.A., of Moradhad supported the amendment in a forceful speech.

Ghazi Abdur Rahman of Lyallpur opposed the amendment.

Mr. Chaudhri Sahabuddin of Lahore supported the amendment and said that the Punjabis should be glad if they gave a number of more seats to the Hindus and should not grudge a few seats here and there for minorities.

Mr. Khaliquz Zaman of Lucknow opposed the amendment and said the Punjab, Bengal and Frontier Mahomedans were quite reasonable in claiming representations according to their population and it would be derogatory for minorities to stretch their hands to the majorities for a few more seats.

Maulana Mahomed Ali then rose amidst deafening shouts of "Alla-o-Akbar" and said that all representations should be settled on friendly basis with the minorities.

Mr. Abul Kasim of Benares in supporting the amendment appealed to reason and judgment of the gathering and said that they wanted the non-Mahomedan minorities to be respected and protected and they should be given adequate and effective representation. If they were a substantial minority they could always expect reasonable support from the majority. He would refuse to have Swaraj if the minorities' interests were not adequately protected in all provinces of India.

Mian Fazal Hussain, Education Minister of Punjab Government said if any community in India had made any sacrifice of their interests in 1916 at Lucknow it was the Mahomedan community and he was glad that he was one of them, but since then the other communities have been systematically demanding more sacrifice from the Mussalmans, but the time has now come when they should stop and consider how far this could proceed in that manner. (A voice: Is Mian Fazli Hussain speaking as a Minister of the Government or as a member of the Muslim League?) Mussalmans should see, he said, how far the other communities were ready to sacrifice their interests in the struggle for liberty (at this stage there was an uproar in the House and Voices asked the President whether Mian Sahib would have unlimited time for his speech.).

The amendment was then put to vote but the House being sharply divided a division was taken according to the provinces and resulted as follows:

AMENDMENT CARRIED.

126 votes in favour of the amendment and 83 against. The amendment of Dr. Ziauddin was then declared carried amidst cheers. The clause regarding the basis of representation as amended was then put to vote and carried. The clause regarding the religious liberty was carried without discussion. The clause regarding the joint electorates was then discussed.

Mr. Asaf Ali moved the following amendment to this clause if other communities of India agree to the reservation of seats in the Legislatures in direct proportion to numerical strength of their population in common electorates, common general and special electorates should be substituted for existing exclusive constituencies.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TUESDAY, May 27.

Voting day for the Mahomedan Urban Constituency, 8 a.m. to 12 noon, and 1 p.m. to 6 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

May 26 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 2m. Sunset 7h. 10m.
May 27 (Tues) Sunrise 6h. 2m. Sunset 7h. 10m.
May 28 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. 11m.
May 29 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h 1m Sunset 7h 11m.
May 30 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h 1m Sunset 7h 11m.
May 31 (Sat) Sunrise 6h 1m; Sunset 7h 12m.
June 1, (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 1m., Sunset 7h. 12m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following will be the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus on and from 1st June, 1924:—

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	17-9	12-30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-0	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpore)	7-0	15-45
Madras Mail	6-30	22-55
Poona Mail	11-30	15-0
Inter III Poona Express	12-20	14-15
Poona Express	19-55	7-45
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9-0	21-30
Madras Fast Passenger	21-40	9-0

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay (Colaba). Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay Peshawar Mail	11-15	16-0x
Gujrat Mail	8-42	20-45
Delhi Express	6-30	21-0
Kathiawar Express	7-40	21-35
Express	20-26	7-5 z

x A portion of the Down Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15-30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England, provided the ship reaches the Pier before mid-day.

This portion will contain limited accommodation for first and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

A portion of the Up Bombay Peshawar Mail will run to Ballard Pier station on Saturday arriving there at 11-10.

Both the Up and Down Bombay Peshawar Mail Trains will stop at Grant Road.

z This Express will terminate at Church Gate and passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

No. 3 Down Express leaving Colaba at 7-5 and No. 4 Up Express due at Church Gate at 20-25 will stop at Daman Road, Dahanu Road and Gholvad on Sundays and all Gazetted holidays.

JAIN YUVAK PARISHAD.

The dates of the Jain Yuvak Conference are: 15th, 16th and 17th June and not 13th, 14th and 15th as wrongly published in an earlier issue.

SEASON TICKET FOUND.

A 3rd class season ticket No. 547 of the G. I. P. Rly. standing in the name of "Rama Sakharam" and expiring on 16-6-24, is found. The owner should recover it from this office (from the Secretary to the Editor).

BOY SCOUTS TRIP TO DAMAUN.

The Boy Scouts of St. Aloysius School, Bandra, forming part of the 20th Division, Bombay North, went on a joy trip to Damaun (Portuguese Territory) on the 16th instant. His Excellency the Governor of Damaun, Captain Frogoso paid personally great attention to the Scouts' comforts.

During the short stay of 4 days the Scouts displayed various forms of Scouts exercises. The Camp firing drill, the sword, swing, etc., were all well conducted by the Scout masters John Quadros, Jehangir, and Assistant Scout Master, Mistry. On Sunday the Scouts made church parade at the Church of N. S. de Mar.

On the eve of departure a public manifestation was made by the Scouts which drew large crowds and a great display of drills, songs, etc., was gone through.

G. I. P. SUBURBAN RAILWAY.

ALARM CHAINS NOT WORKING.

Mr. J. G. Nensey, Hon. Secretary, Passengers and Traffic Relief Association, has addressed the following to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay:—

Dear Sir,—I have always protested against the absence of the Alarm Chains and Brakesmen on Local trains on your Company and I have to inform you the following two incidents which happened on Saturday, the 17th May, 1924.

ALARM CHAIN NOT WORKING.

I wanted to go to Matunga from Bori Bunder by train. As there were old typed carriages, there were very few doors to get in or out. At Matunga nearly 40 passengers wanted to get out, but as there was only one gate, and there being no brakesmen, the train started before all the passengers could get out of the train. I being one of the passengers I asked the porter who was on the station with a lantern in his hand, but the train went on. One of the passengers pulled the chain on both the sides, but to our surprise the train did not stop. At Sion I drew the attention of the Guard of the train and the Station Master to this fact and complained to them about the unworkability of the alarm chain.

ACCIDENT AT PAREL.

On the same day I was coming to Bombay by 156 Up Kurla train (the same rack) from Matunga at 9-51 p.m. to Bombay. At Parel before all the passengers got into the train, the train started with the result that one Maratha lady passenger fell down between the train and the platform. I at once ran to the spot and luckily the lady was dragged up immediately and was saved from any serious injury.

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NOTICE.

All Subscribers are hereby requested to quote either their *account or Register* Nos. with us while *remitting* their subscriptions and in *any other* correspondence to avoid unnecessary *delay*.

The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, MAY 26, 1924.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

We have always protested against the interpretation generally given even in Nationalist circles to the term National Education, and have maintained that in the mouths of Non-Co-operators it should mean, not the provision of some system of education, more or less analogous to the Government system, for youths who can afford to take advantage of it, but the education of the nation as a whole in things which every Indian ought to know. For that work there is no need to wait for special buildings or for special funds, the Congress buildings and the Congress funds are sufficient for a start to be made throughout the length and breadth of India. In Turkey when the need of National Education was first felt, the school-building was some shady tree, the teacher any educated man of charity who had the leisure; and the progress was so rapid and intense that it appeared miraculous to those who watched it. A bedridden invalid, who could do nothing actively to help the national revival, informed the present writer: "I too am doing something. I am paying for the education of thirteen poor children from the village school to the University." That is the spirit we should like to see at work in India, and we were more than a little disappointed to find no direct incentive to it in either of the statements lately issued from Juhu. But Maulana Shaukat Ali's statement from the heights of Matheran has gladdened us, and we recommend it to the study of all Indians. The Muslim community is backward as compared with other great communities in India; but so is India backward as compared with other nations with whom she soon will rank on equal terms. If the Muslim community has, in the words of Shaukat Ali, to wage a war of extermination against illiteracy, so has India as a whole, and she cannot do it better than by following the path sketched out by the Khilafat Leader, putting new life into existing institutions which have grown benumbed as institutions will when carried on traditionally as a work of mere routine. Every mosque will be a school—a centre of enlightenment. The Muslims are not going to wait to gather funds and raise new buildings. They are going to work at once with what they have in hand. Cannot all India do the same? Every building dedicated to a sacred purpose can be rendered serviceable; every educated man, who has a little leisure and is willing to expend it in this holy war against illiteracy, can contribute more than money to his country's cause. The Muslim community to-day is full of new enthusiasm, which we hope will spread to everyone in India, for the only service of real worth—the service of God in the service of the service of our fellowmen.

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT.

The English view of corporal punishment and its moral effect has undergone a change in modern times, and in the process, has become both complicated and obscure. In old days flogging was regarded as good for everybody in the time of youth, and as the proper punishment for rowdy misdemeanour on the part of members of the "lower classes" in maturity. It would seem that it was the discrimination in favour of delinquents of the "lower classes" which first gave it the unpopularity extending even to its magisterial use on naughty children which it now enjoys among the masses and the lower middle classes (if the old nomenclature is still employable in England to-day). Thirty years ago and probably still to-day, boys at the most reputed English public schools were freely birched and were taught to regard corporal punishment as something of a privilege, which marked them as belonging to the ruling class. Only "cads" objected to it where it had been fairly carried. The present writer can remember a famous head master once remarking that corporal punishment would soon be limited to the sons of peers, and therefor envied by the multitude. At the same time that, in the case of boyhood, corporal punishment tended to become an aristocratic privilege; in the case of adult manhood it was becoming the reverse, owing to the very different attitude adopted by the magistrates in prescribing it only in cases of particularly vile brutality; the idea apparently being (if we do not wish to bring the charge of inconsistency) that whereas corporal punishment on public grounds tends to foster self-respect in early youth, in manhood it produces the reverse effect. In the latter case it is to be prescribed only to those so hardened in wrongdoing that they can understand no other argument.

The above remarks are made in the attempt (a vain attempt, we fear) to understand exactly on what ground of English law or custom or tradition Col. Gidney claims the remission of the corporal punishment prescribed for certain "Anglo-Indian" misdemeanants, and exactly why the European Association has thought it necessary to support his claim with a public expression of sympathy. It cannot be because of a general objection to corporal punishment upon the ground of human dignity, for the gentlemen in question raised no voice of protest when the Mulshi Satyagrahis, men of education and by no means blackguards, were flogged for not completing their appointed task in jail. It cannot be because the punishment is deemed excessive or is in this case prescribed for men of great refinement or of doubtful guilt. A Magistrate has ordered it, and in his judgment it was justified, not by the opinions or appearance of the men or by the colour of their skins, but by their conduct—things which they had actually done. The Magistrate, who heard the case and sentenced the offenders, considered their offence such as merited nothing less than corporal punishment; and Col. Gidney, so far as we know, does not plead that there is any doubt about the guilt of the offenders. He only objects to the form of punishment as an indignity to the community of which he claims to be the head. Surely, to a thoughtful mind, the crime and not the punishment thereof, must be the slur on the community.

We are sorry to be forced to the conclusion that the gallant Colonel in his agonised protest, and the European Association in its sympathy, are animated by no moral principle but by mere racial pride. They think that corporal punishment should be reserved for Indians. We think that it should be reserved for blackguards of whatever race or colour, if it cannot be abolished. It seems a pity that when Indians are so willing to meet Englishmen upon the ground of even justice, a plea of such invidious distinction should be raised on behalf of a community whose future lies with India as much as that of any Indian Nationalist. Col. Gidney would do better to discountenance the crime in his community than to howl for special treatment when it comes to punishment.

THE VAIKOM STRUGGLE.

That both the State authorities and the temple management at Vaikom are at their wits' end how to cope with the steadily widening movement of Satyagraha may be seen from the desperate attempts they are making to retain their position, which is becoming more and more hopeless every day. When they were confronted with the conversion of a number of the "Untouchables" to the Arya Samaj and with an attempt on the part of those converts to assert their right to walk along the prohibited roads on a footing of equality with the "Untouchable" converts to Christianity and Islam, the authorities were obliged to shift their position somewhat and arrogate to themselves the right to declare which "Untouchables" would be permitted to use the roads and which not—an unheard of procedure and one, surely, not within the competence of the authorities to adopt. But this is only one of the false steps which they have taken to save themselves from the consequences of their initial blunder. Evidently, they are realising that their position is becoming daily more precarious The report now comes that the temple authorities have posted sentries at the gate to prevent the entry into the temple even of such "high caste" Hindus as have passed through the picquets where volunteers are offering Satyagraha or those who have otherwise got "polluted" by the approach of the "untouchables" and "unapproachables." No doubt, this step on the part of the orthodox party is quite logical from their own point of view, but how ludicrous and childish it must appear to everybody else! So, the temple authorities want to penalise not only the "untouchables" and "unapproachables", but also those "higher caste" Hindus who may sympathise with the latter in their disabilities and sufferings! Well may Mahatma Gandhi characterise such a state of things as a parody of religion! Not to be outdone by the temple management in its zeal for the prevention of the "pollution" of the temple grounds, the State authorities have proceeded to extern from Travancore prominent sympathisers of the Satyagraha movement like Mr. Karoor Nilakantan Namboodripad, who had come to see Mahatma Gandhi only last week in connection with the movement. It is a pity that the Travancore Government do not realise that by such tyrannical acts they are only inviting further trouble and prolonging the struggle, about the ultimate success of which for the "Untouchables" there can be no doubt in any sane mind.

SIR ASHUTOSH MUKHERJEE.

The news of the death of Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee, which occurred yesterday at Patna whither he had gone to conduct the famous Dumraon case will cast a gloom all over India, but the shadow will be deepest in Bengal, the scene of his beneficient life-work. His tireless efforts for the welfare of the Calcutta University, and the resultant achievements furnish a great and inspiring example of what one man of energy can do in his own lifetime to promote the cause of education in his country. His tenacity and even his occasional ferocity in defence of things which he thought worthy of defence earned him the nickname of "The Tiger of Bengal"; but the nickname was not given in abhorrence as was the case with the nickname of another "tiger," but in admiration of his ourage and tenacity. Sir Ashutosh was for many years a Judge (and for some time acting Chief Justice) of the Calcutta High Court, a post which he resigned less than a year ago in order to devote himself entirely to his work for his beloved University, of which he has been many times Vice Chancellor. He was a member of the famous Calcutta University Commission; and in his more recent correspondence with Lord Lytton, always in defence of the University, he won fresh laurels in the opinion of all Indians. The post graduate scheme of the Calcutta University was his work. In fact he loved and cared for the University as a husband loves and cares for his bride; and his death must leave that institution in a widowed state. Sir Ashutosh was sixty years of age. His death was sudden, for he was ill only for four days previously, and the serious turn the illness took was not anticipated. His memorial is the Calcutta University. All India sorrows with Bengal to-day for the loss of one whose service to Bengal reflected glory on all India.

Notes of the Day.

Every Mosque a Madrasah.

Mr. B. M. Doctor writes:

"Maulana Shaukat Ali's appeal to his Muslim brethren is worth reading and thinking upon by every educated Mahomedan Leaving aside the Khilafat and the political part of M. Shaukat Ali's appeal there remains much to which the Muslim community should at once pay its attention. Every educated Muslim knows that the social condition of Mahomedans is very poor. Muslim Society badly requires reformation. As regards religious education the less said the better. Many Mahomedans hardly get religious education. I may quote for instance a community named "Molesalam-Garasia." This community is to be found in Gujerat. Though they are Muslims yet some of them do not know even the very first "Kalema." Can there be more ignorance of religious education? I have seen such cases with my own eyes and I have always pitied them. The fault does not lie with these poor Garasias. Maulvis and Pirzadas are to be blamed. ask those Maulvis and Pirzadas who have taken thousands of rupees from them what have they done up to now for the promotion of religious education among them? Were they not in duty bound to foster religious education among them? Are they not responsible for the present pitiable illiteracy of so many Mahomedans? Maulana Shaukat Ali has written: "For those who are too old to be attracted to schools the local mosque should provide facilities for a wider diffusion of Islamic culture." M. Shaukat Ali has shown a very fine way to combat illiteracy among grown-up uneducated Muslims. The present condition of Muslims requires that every mosque should also be a Madressa. His appeal to appoint properly trained Imams in mosques is also very important. At present we find that in many mosques Imams are not that they ought to be. Now, all present Mahomedan workers should try their best to act according to this appeal without any delay. I whole-heartedly agree with your opinion that "M. Shaukat Ali deserves the thanks of all his countrymen for giving them a courageous lead in this respect."

The Solon of Ballia.

Mr. Shaw, District Magistrate of Ballia, must be a wag, for in a case just tried by him, Nandkishore vs. Niblett, he thinks that if an accused foully abuses the complainant, it is the former who lowers himself and not the latter and that therefore the latter should make no fuss about it. In this case one Nandkishore charged Niblett, an Opium Department official, for abusing and insulting him. The complainant was passing by the public road in front of the accused's bungalow and the latter asked his chaprassi to call the complainant in and then abused him for trespassing in his compound. The complainant, of course, denied the charge, said he would not have been inside the compound had he not been sent for, and protested against the insult. Subsequently he presented an application before Mr. Shaw and the latter, by some inverted rules of justice, came to the conclusion that it was a case of "much ado about nothing." He said that the accused was not likely to call an Indian into his compound when the ladies of the family were sleeping on the verandah, and that the accused's servant must have committed a "stupid mistake" in giving his master's message to the complainant. All this process of reasoning was done unaided by the accused's statement, and was a mere figment of the brain of the magistrate. In the end he discharged the case on the ground that there was no cause for complaint. We should like to know what this Solon would have done if the positions of complainant and accused had been reserved.

The Riddle of the Ruhr.

Brigadier-General J. H. Morgan, who was till last year Deputy Adjutant-General on the Inter-Allied Military Commission of Control, and has spent four years in Germany since the Peace, has recently written a book entitled, "The Present State of Germany" (University of London Press). General Morgan is Professor of Constitutional Law at University College, and was on leave from the University till the end of 1923 when he resumed his academic duties. He repeatedly declares that he is not "pro-German," and that "in the Ruhr question his sympathy to a considerable extent is with the French." The wisdom and also the legality of the Ruhr Occupation he refuses to discuss, though he holds "very definite opinions on the question." All the more striking, therefore, is his judgment that the sooner the French occupation of the Ruhr becomes as "invisible as it was originally intended to be, the better for the assuagement of the universal bitterness it has aroused. . . the occupation of the Ruhr has affected the hinterland of Germany with the same gangrene as Lecky ascribed to the influence of the English 'Pale' on the rest of Ireland—'like a spear-point embedded in the living body it has inflamed all around it.'" (P. 56, f.) In another passage he discusses the Ruhr Occupation in relation to German disarmament, his conclusions being:—"Whoever holds the Ruhr holds the keys of the German arsenal. On the other hand, whoever holds it by force re-awakens the whole spirit of militant patriotism in Germany." There is the riddle of the Ruhr.—Joseph King in Ruhr Information Bulletin No. 17.

The Right of Pilgrimage.

We lately had a visit from an English Muslim resident in the Malay Peninsula who went to Jeddah this year meaning to perform the pilgrimage. There was no doubt of his being a Muslim. The representative of the ruler of the Muslim Sultanate from which he came had vouched for him, and the other pilgrims who had made the voyage from Penang with him could testify to his sincerity. Yet the Sherif Huseyn would not allow him to perform the pilgrimage. He sent a message to him, "thanking" him for his conversion, but said that he "did not want any converts in Mecca." Why then did he receive Lord Headley with such honour? Can it be that his objection is to *humble* converts? This is not the first case in which, to our personal knowledge, the Sherif, since his usurpation of authority in the Hejjaz, has abused that authority to the extent, unheard of in old Turkish days, of refusing to a pious pilgrim, who had come to Jeddah perfectly prepared, the right of every Muslim so prepared to make the pilgrimage, which is a duty for all Muslims who can anyhow afford the journey. What the Sherif has dared to do in this and other instances is a thing beyond the competence of any earthly potentate; it is a crime denounced as such repeatedly in the Holy Coran; and is sufficient in itself to wreck his claim to be protector of the right of pilgrimage, which is the only possible basis that we can see for his claim to the Khilafat. Mecca and Medina are no longer free to all the Muslims; they are in the clutch of a wrongdoer and they must be liberated.

"ISLAM & HINDU SM."

POINTS FOR RECONCILIATION.

(BY C. V. P. SHIVAM.

"This Book, there is no doubt in it, is a guide to those who guard (against evil),
"Those who believe in the unseen and keep up prayer and spend out of what we have given them;
"And those who believe in that which has been revealed to you and that which was revealed before you, and they are sure of the hereafter."

Koran, Chap. II. V. 2—4.

The above three verses of the Holy Koran give us the foundamental principles of the Religion of the Prophet of Arabia. They divide themselves into two categories, (A) Theoretical belief, and (B) Practical action. Under (A) Theoretical belief come (1) Belief in the unseen God, (2) Belief in Revelations and (3) Belief in the Life hereafter. Under (B) Practical action, come (1) Prayer and (2) Charity. Those who believe in the three essentials under (A) and also practise the essentials under (B) are, according to the Koran, righteous and they are often and often spoken of as "those who believe and do good."

Well, what are the essentials of Hinduism? Does not a pious and true Hindu believe in the existence of an unseen God? Does he not believe in Revelations? Does he not believe in the Life hereafter? Is he not enjoined to pray? Is he not required to give in charity? Cannot one subscribe to all the above-mentioned five essentials and yet be a live and a real Hindu? Are not the above five essentials common to Islam and Hinduism? Excepting the solitary agnostic faith of Budhism, are not all the above five essentials common to all the other great Religions of the world? And yet, the pity of it is that we are living in the midst of continuous strife, reviling one another, flying at one another's throat, just because there is room for us all to differ and we *do* differ in *non-essentials*. Does it speak well of us and our intelligence? Should we not hang our heads in shame when we remember that it is over trifles that we are all quarrelling like children, when there is enough for us in this world to do in order that we may excel over others in doing good?

This is the one theme on which I have so long and so passionately expatiated in the columns of the "Chronicle". It is just for the fructification of this happy consumation that I suggested in my recent contribution on "Islam and Kafirs" that "To the Hindus, I need not say more. Their Hinduism has not a moment hesitated to absorb Buddhism and even make Buddha one of its own Avatars." It is a pity that my abrupt closing of my article with these two final sentences has given cause to the ever vigilant editor of the "Chronicle" to scent danger where there was really none and conjecture that I am actually advocating the absorption of Islam by Hinduism and the making of the Prophet Mohamed a Hindu Avatar. What I really meant was that the Hinduism which has not a moment hesitated to absorb Buddhism and make the Buddha one of its own Avatars, could not under any pretence whatever lay claim to be intolerant towards the existence and free life of Islam in Hindustan.

BUDDHISM AND HINDUISM.

Yet, it will not be uninteresting to enquire if, as the Editor of the "Chronicle" has conjectured, Hinduism absorbs Islam and makes an Avatar of the Prophet of Mecca, it would fail to further Hindu-Moslem unity. We have now before our eyes the concrete example of the Hindu absorption of Buddhism. What is the present relation between Hinduism and Buddhism? The Hindus call Buddha an Avatar of Vishnu, the Protector of the Universe, and Buddhism a branch of Hinduism itself. This is how Mahatma Gandhi expressed himself in the recent Buddha celebration at Juhu. "To me it (Buddhism) is a part of Hinduism. Buddha did not give the world a new religion; he gave it a new interpretation. He taught Hinduism not to take but to give life. . . . It has become the fashion now-a-days in some quarters to say that India's downfall dates from her acceptance of Buddha's teachings. It is tantamount to saying that love and pity, if sufficiently practised, will degrade the world. In other words, according to the critics, evil should triumph in the end It is my unalterable belief that India has fallen not because it accepted Gautama's teaching, but because it failed to live up to it. Vedas to be divine must be a living word, ever growing, ever expanding and ever responding to new forces. The priest clung to the letter and missed the spirit. . . . Religion to me is a living faith in the supreme unseen force. That Force has confounded mankind before and it is bound to confound us again. Buddha taught us to defy appearances and trust in the final triumph of Truth and Love. This was his matchless gift to Hinduism and to the world." Well, Mahatmaji says that Buddhism attempted to fulfil that portion of Hinduism which relates to Truth, Love and Pity. I am more than tempted to add that if ever Islam is absorbed by Hinduism and Mahatmaji lives to see that consummation he will not hesitate to exclaim that Islam came into Hinduism to fulfil that part of Hinduism which relates to the worship of the "One Supreme Unseen Force."

But the point which the Editor of the "Chronicle" has emphasised is that this consummation, if it ever comes about, will not further Hindu-Moslem unity. Well, what is it that we now see as regards the relation between Hinduism and Buddhism? Has it not completely taken out the sting of intolerance from the side of the Hindus? And yet, has Buddhism suffered in any way? Though the Hindus call Buddhism a branch of Hinduism and the Buddhists a section of Hindus themselves, the Buddhists are ever asserting that they are *not* Hindus and that their "-ism" is not the "ism" of the Hindus. If this is the fact regarding the relation of Hinduism and Buddhism, even with the terminal "-ism" common to

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HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

INTERCHANGEABLE WITH SWARAJ.

TASK BEFORE MUSLIM LEAGUE.

MR. JINNAH'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The following is the Presidential address of Mr. Jinnah delivered at the adjourned session of the All-India Muslim League at Lahore on the 25th instant:—

Gentlemen,—As you know, this is the fifteenth adjourned annual session of the All-India Muslim League. When we met at Lucknow last year we had the honour of having for our President Mr. Bhurgri. The sessions after he had delivered his masterly address and after some formal resolutions had been passed had to be adjourned on a purely technical ground according to the constitution of the All-India Muslim League. To-day we find with the deepest sorrow in which I am sure not only you join, but the whole of India joins that he is no more with us. We have lost in him a true and disinterested servant of the community and the country, a patriot and a politician. He was loved and respected not only by his own community, but universally throughout in his Province and India. His loss is not merely a communal one but national; and I believe I am not speaking merely for myself but for all of you and for the matter of that for the people of India when I say that his untimely death has been a terrible blow specially at this juncture to the true welfare and progress of India.

In his absence, under the constitution of the League it was open to the Council to elect a President of the Sessions, but the Council have decided to allow his place to remain vacant and therefore under the constitution I am called upon at this juncture as the President of the All-India Muslim League to occupy the chair. Let us hope and pray that we many be able to lay the foundation of Swaraj more firmly to-day than ever and mark a clear road for its attainment.

I do not propose to deliver a second inaugural address; but having regard to the fact that the period of nearly over a year has elapsed since we met last at Lucknow and in view of the fact that numerous events of far-reaching character have taken place and particularly, as it is intended once more, if possible to revive the All-India Muslim League throughout India and through its agency true political activities, well organised and well directed, I would venture to make a few observations.

EVENTS SINCE 1920.

Since 1920 owing to the most extraordinary and exceptional events which occurred one after the other starting with the passing of the Rowlatt Bill, tragedy of the Punjab and the horrors of Amritsar, Treaty of Sevres and Khilafat agitation, the policy and the programme of non-cooperation enunciated and formulated by Mahatma Gandhi was the order of the day. The League was not able and not willing to keep abreast with the movement started and first approved of at the Calcutta Sessions of the Indian National Congress and confirmed by the Nagpur Sessions of December 1920 and had perforce in view of a very powerful volume of public opinion that rallied round Mahatma Gandhi's policy and programme to go into the background. Since the commencement of 1923 it was realised and admitted that the triple boycott was a failure and that the mass civil disobedience could not be undertaken successfully in the near future. Bardoli even was declared by Mahatma Gandhi as not ready for mass civil disobedience; and even prior to his prosecution and conviction Mahatma Gandhi had to resort to what is known as the Bardoli or constructive programme. Long before that the triple boycott of law courts, schools and colleges and councils had failed. The lawyers, barring a few exceptions did not pay much heed to Mahatma Gandhi's call, and the students after the first rush of an impulsive character realised that it was a mistake. Gaya witnessed a struggle in the Congress camp and Mr. Das finally laid the foundations of what has subsequently become and is now known as the Swaraj Party favouring Council entry. Boycott of Councils as desired by Mahatma Gandhi was far from being effective or useful. Council seats in the country were filled up; the Khilafat organisations which were carried on could not claim any better position and being the handmaid of the Indian National Congress, it pursued practically the same policy and programme and it succeeded no more or better in giving effect to the programme which it had set up for itself. The Swaraj Party eventually at the special sessions of the Indian National Congress at Delhi in September 1923 prevailed upon and obtained the verdict of the Indian National Congress to permit those who wished to enter the legislature, to do so. Whatever may have been the resultant good or evil, I think you will agree with me that we must at this moment make use of the good and forget and discard the evil. It is in this spirit that I wish that we should proceed with our future work. Many mistakes have been made, blunders have been committed, great deal of harm has been done; but there has come out of it a great deal of good also.

RESULT OF THE STRUGGLE.

The result of the struggle of the last three years has this to our credit—that there is an open movement for the achievement of Swaraj for India. There is a fearless and persistent demand that steps must be taken for the immediate establishment of Dominion responsible Government in India. The ordinary man in the street has found his political consciousness and realised that self-respect and honour of the country demand that the Government of the country should not be in the hands of anyone else, except the people of the country. But, while that demand is a just one and the sentiment only natural and requires every encouragement, we must not forget that one essential requisite condition to achieve Swaraj is the political unity between the Hindus and the Muhammadans, for the advent of foreign rule and its continuance in India is primarily due to the fact that the people of India particularly the Hindus and Muhammadans are not united, and do not sufficiently trust each other. The domination by the bureaucracy will continue so long as the Hindus and Muhammadans do not come to a settlement. I am almost inclined to say that India will get Dominion responsible Government the day the Hindus and Muhammadans are united. Swaraj is almost interchangeable term with Hindu-Muslim Unity. If we wish to be free people, let us unite; but, if we wish to continue slaves of the bureaucracy, let us fight amongst ourselves and gratify petty vanity over petty matters, the Englishman being our arbiter. Gentlemen, I quoted in my speech at the Moslem League sessions in 1916 from the speech of Mr. Lloyd George which will I think bear repetition and if you will permit me I will quote it again. Mr. Lloyd George said: "He was convinced now that it was misunderstanding partly racial, partly religious. It was to the interest of both to have it removed. But, there seemed to have been some evil chance that frustrated every effort made for the achievement of better relations. He had tried once, but did not succeed. But, the fault was not entirely on the one side. He had felt the whole time that we were moving in an atmosphere of nervous suspicion and distrust, pervasive and universal, of everything and everybody. He was drenched with suspicion of Irishmen by Englishmen and of Englishmen by Irishmen, and worse and most fatal of all, by the suspicion of Irishmen of Irishmen. It was a quagmire of distrust which clogged the footsteps of progress. That was the real enemy of Ireland. If that could be slain he believed it would accomplish an act of reconciliation that would make Ireland greater and Britain greater and would make the United Kingdom and the Empire greater than they ever were before.

This gentlemen applied to the situation in Ireland in 1916 when I first quoted these words. They apply to India to-day if the words were transposed, and instead of "Irishmen and Englishmen" you were to substitute "Hindus and Muhammedans." But, it applied no logner to Ireland. Ireland has since attained her freedom and we are still continuing our quarrel. It is for you who have come here from all parts of India to devise ways and means and find a solution of this greatest enemy of India —the differences between the Hindus and Muhammedans. I have no doubt that if the Hindus and Muhammedans make a whole hearted and earnest effort we shall be able to find a solution once more as we did in Lucknow in 1916. It is only then that India united and strong will be able to really galvanise the British Parliament and the British Nation into action and force their hands to grant Dominion responsible Government to India. In the case of Ireland and Egypt, mark how they have extracted their freedom from the hands of British Parliament and the British Nation.

WHAT WE MUST DO.

But, while that is the main goal upon which must be concentrated the best efforts, the energy and the intellect of the country we must in the meanwhile promote, support and advance the commercial, industrial and agricultural progress and welfare in all their varied activities in the country and strive to get a sound system of finance and currency. We must take steps to organise labour in the country, industrial as well as agricultural, including ryots and peasants to bring about speedy improvement in their economic condition and protect their interest We must enable them to take their place in the country's struggle for Swaraj. We must teach them to take their proper share in the constitution of Dominion responsible Government of India. We must not lose any opportunity to promote and advance mass education, so as to make the elementary education universal and thus dispel the ignorance and darkness and bring light to millions of our countrymen who cannot claim three R's. We must take

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PEACE WITH DIGNITY.

ITALY'S FOREIGN POLICY.

KING'S SPEECH.

LONDON, May 24.

Rome.—The King accompanied by the Queen and the royal family opened Parliament in the presence of Sgr. Mussolini, Cabinet Ministers, Senators, deputies and diplomats. In a speech from the throne the King said the tasks begun by Government must be continued in a determined manner. Juridical and administrative reforms and necessary military problems must be resolved according to the economic situation of the country and demands of foreign policy. Italy would be unable to remain unarmed among armed nations and would be unable to run the great risk of being taken unawares. Italy's foreign policy must be peace with dignity. Italy was ready to direct all her energies towards reaching questions which would eliminate threatening dangers and was ready to make sacrifices in order that peace might be guaranteed provided her legitimate and fundamental interests were safeguarded.—Reuter.

ITALIAN SOVEREIGNS' VISIT.

SETTLEMENT OF JUBALAND.

LONDON, May 24.

In view of the forthcoming visit of the Italian sovereigns to England statisfaction is expressed in both the countries at the official announcement of the decision to conclude an agreement with regard to the vexed question of Jubaland by which a part of Jubaland in the province of the Kenya Colony will be added to the Italian Somaliland on the lines laid down by Lord Milner and Sgr. Scialaja in 1920. Details will be settled in London by Anglo-Italian experts immediately.—Reuter.

ITALY SATISFIED.

LONDON, May 24.

Rome.—Italy is pleased with the agreement because it reestablishes a close Anglo-Italian friendship and friendly compromise anguring well for the prompt agreement of the experts.—Reuter.

KELVINGROVE BYE-ELECTION.

A CONSERVATIVE VICTORY.

LONDON, May 24.

The Kelvingrove mye-election owing to the death of the sitting member resulted as follows:

Captain W. E. Elliot, (Conservative) 15488.

Mr. A. Ferguson, (Labour) 11167.

Sir John William Pratt, (Liberal) 1372. —Reuter.

LABOUR CONFERENCE.

INDIAN REPRESENTATIVES.

LONDON, May 24.

It is understood that at the next International Labour Conference at Geneva, the Indian delegation will consist of the Hon. A. C. Chatterjee, Sir Louis Kershaw (Officials), Sir Alexander Murray (Employers), Joseph Baptista (Labour).—Reuter.

LENINGRAD SENSATIONAL TRIAL.

JUDGES AND MAGISTRATES SENTENCED TO DEATH.

LONDON. May 25.

Moscow.—A sensational trial of a number of judges and examining magistrates and members of the Revolutionary Tribunal by the Supreme Court at Leningrad on charges of accepting bribes from keepers of houses of ill-fame, blackmail, extortion and illegal release of prisoners has resulted in sentencing of 17 to death, 7 to 10 years' imprisonment, 2 to 5 years and 8 to 3 years while 2 have been exiled to Narim province.—Reuter.

TRANS-PACIFIC FLIGHT.

UNCEASING BATTLE AGAINST TERRIBLE WEATHER.

LONDON, May 25.

Tokio.—The American world-flier Smith interviewed by Reuter described the Trans-Pacific flight as an unceasing battle against terrible weather with continuous effort to preserve the machines from danger. He did not believe that the North Pacific route was practicable for commercial flying with the present type of machine.—Reuter.

LORD OLIVIER AT WEMBLEY.

LONDON, May 24.

Lord Olivier visited the Indian pavilion at Wembley and spent much time in Bengal and Madras courts. He had tea with [illegible] and some exhibitors. Sir Cowasji Dalal was present.—Reuter.

MOSUL CONFERENCE

TURKISH STANDPOINT.

"UNABLE TO ACCEPT BRITISH PROPOSALS."

LONDON, May 25.

Constantinople.—There was no progress at this afternoon's sitting of the Mosul Conference. Sir P. Cox having replied to Fethi Bey's previous statement the Turkish delegate declared he was unable appreciably to modify his previous standpoint. Sir P. Cox thereupon invited the Turks to accept the principal British proposals and discuss details or submit a proposal which he could consider. Fethi replied he was unable to accept the British proposals and said a map would be forwarded to the British delegation setting forth the Turkish proposals.—Reuter.

COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

U. S. MEMBERSHIP.

LONDON, May 24.

Washington.—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has passed a resolution in favour of the United States' membership of the permanent Court of International Justice subject to present members agreeing to several amendments in statutes, giving the United States the same voting power as other states and deleting from the statutes all reference to the League of Nations, while a specific reservation will be made with regard to the preservation of the Monroe Doctrine.—Reuter.

LIQUOR SMUGGLING.

A SMART CAPTURE.

LONDON, May 24.

Galveston (Texas).—What is probably the first seizure under the new Anglo-American Treaty was made by a coast guard cutter which brought in a British motor vessel the "Panama" carrying a cargo of liquor estimated at a thousand cases. It is alleged she was captured within an hour's steaming of the coast.—Reuter.

RUHR MINERS' STRIKE

KRUPP'S CONCERNS AFFECTED.

LONDON, May 24.

Cologne.—The situation arising out of the miners' strike in the Ruhr is growing graver. Following the closing down of other big works employing many thousands several departments of Krupp's were suspended today and others are expected to close tomorrow.—Reuter.

CHRISTIANIA STRIKERS RESUME WORK.

LONDON, May 24.

Christiania.—After two months' idleness 60,000 workmen involved in the industrial dispute are resuming work immediately. Terms will be fixed by a public mediator.—Reuter.

FUNERAL OF GEN. TOWNSHEND.

LONDON, May 24.

The funeral of Gen. Townshend at Raynham took place this afternoon, the Bishop of Ilford officiating. Men of Norfolks who were in Kut with Gen. Townshend acted as bearers and guard of honour. The coffin-plate was inscribed: "Townshend of Kut." —Reuter.

BAN ON "POLLUTED" CASTE HINDUS

MR. ACHARYA REQUESTED TO VISIT VAIKOM.

(Associated Press.)

COCHIN, May 24.

It is understood that an extradition order has been issued by the District Magistrate of Kottayam against Kurur Nilakanta Nambudripad who is expected to return to Vaikom from Bombay on the 25th.

The Devasom authorities (authorities in charge of the temple management) have posted sentries at the temple gate to prevent such caste Hindus as have passed through the pickets where volunteers are offering Satyagraha or those who have otherwise got polluted by the approach of Theendal (polluting) caste, from entering the temple and offering worship therein.

The Satyagraha Committee has wired to Mr. C. Rajagopalacharya at Salem requesting him to visit Vaikom immediately.

CATTLE DISEASE AT TIRUPPUR.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 24.

A Tiruppur message says cattle disease of a severe type has broken out in the breeding farm of Mr. Pattagar of Palmcottah, who keeps a large number of well-known Kangayam breed of cattle. Mr. Pattagar wired to the authorities of the Veternary Department and Veternary doctors have proceeded to Palmcottah. On account of the epidemic some fine specimens of cattle of Mr. Pattagar are reported to have died.

THE GREAT EDUCATIONIST OF BENGAL.

SIR ASHUTOSH MUKHERJEE DEAD AT PATNA.

FUNERAL TO TAKE PLACE IN CALCUTTA

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, May 25.

Sir Ashutosh Mukerjea who had been here in connection with the Dumraon case died this evening. He had been suffering for the last three or four days of acute dilatation of stomach. Arrangements are being made to carry his remains to Calcutta where the funeral will take place.

LIFE SKETCH.

We reproduce the following sketch of the late Sir Ashutosh Mukerjea's life and career from G. A. Natesan and Co.'s series of Eminent Indians:—

BIRTH AND FAMILY HISTORY.

Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee was born on the 29th June, 1864, in Bhawanipur, then a suburb and not as now an integral part of Calcutta. It is unnecessary to go far into the details of his geneology. It is sufficient to mention that his ancestors came from Sirat Balagarh, one of those villages of old Bengal, fringed by the Ganges, green, populous and happy. His father Dr. Ganga Prasad Mukerjea was an eminent medical practitioner who had settled in Bhawanipur for his professional work. He took his M.B. Degree from the Calcutta Medical College. It was open to him to enter Government service after the general fashion of his time, but being a man of independence, he preferred to face the struggles of a private practitioner, a decision which, in those days, needed no small courage, for the hostile rivalry of the physicians of the old Kaviraj school was a factor to be reckoned with. Dr. Ganga Prasad was a man of culture and vigorous personality. He carried about him a stimulating and healthful influence. The great shock of his life came when his only other son died while yet young after a brilliant academical career. He tried to solace himself by founding a prize in the university to stimulate the study of philosophy, the subject for which his son had shown special talent. But this brought no lasting consolation. Sir Ashutosh nursed his father with great tenderness, but his grief was incurable and he succumbed to the shock in the year 1889. Sir Ashutosh owed a good deal of his mental peculiarities and gifts to the educative influence of his father during the formative days of his youth. But nature had also endowed him with talents of a very high order. While yet a boy of twelve, he had developed a thirst for useful knowledge which has been a feature of his busy, strenuous life. But he was not a robust boy; he had to spend some years before he realised the value of health and took steps to achieve it.

SCHOOL DAYS.

When young Ashutosh joined the South Suburban School in his fourteenth year, he had laid deep the foundation of his education. In addition to the general knowledge he had attained, he had developed a distinct bent for mathematics. The notebooks in which he had worked many of his geometrical solutions are to this day preserved and form interesting evidence of the studies and inclinations of his boyhood. It is said that in the course of his studies as a boy in the Suburban School, he discovered certain errors and inaccuracies in Barnard Smith's Arithmetic. With thorough confidence in himself, he wrote about these errors to the publishers, and the author made a handsome acknowledgment of the mistakes and sent him a collection of books including the complete works of Shakespeare, as a present. Among the teachers of his boyhood was, it is interesting to note, Pandit Shivnath Shastri, one of the most earnest men and profound scholars of his generation. Young Ashutosh continued in the school till 1879, in which year he passed the entrance examination, standing second in the university which, in those years, comprised the whole of Northern India.

AT COLLEGE.

College education in those days was yet in its beginnings. Pandit Ishwar Chunder Vidyasagar was the first to realise that education should be primarily the concern of Indians themselves.

Babus Surendranath Bannerjea and Ananda Mohan Bose followed him and started colleges manned entirely by Indian Professors and the City College soon grew to be a potent instrument of education in Bengal. But higher education was still in a very imperfect condition and during the eight years of Sir Ashutosh's university career, he was destined to realise that the system needed a thorough revision. It was in 1880 that Sir Ashutosh joined the Presidency College. He applied himself to his studies with great diligence and being a boy of superb endowments, was able, while yet in the junior classes, to master the courses prescribed for the higher examinations. Mathematics was his special subject and with the assistance of Professor Booth, he achieved in it, as early as his second year in college, an exceptional measure of excellence. But hard work broke down his health and when he appeared for his first examination in arts, it was with an enfeebled body that he had to address himself to the task. The result was bound to have a wholesome influence for he realised that his ill health was the cause of his losing the first place which was easily within his reach. He learnt that hard work demands an iron constitution, and thanks to this lesson, he has all his life kept a sound body and shown great capacity for work.

Sir Ashutosh had some eminent men for teachers in his undergraduate days—the list includes Mr. Charles Powney, Mr. Percival, Mr. Gough, scholars all of them and Sir John Eliot and Sir John Pedlar, honoured names in the history of scientific education in Bengal.

In 1883, the whole of Bengal was stirred by the sentence pronounced on Babu Surendranath Bannerjea who was in those days the idol of young Bengal, and Sir Ashutosh shared all the excitement and indignation that prevailed among the young men of his days. He even went the length of addressing some of the protest meetings held at the time. He appeared for the B.A. examination in January, 1884 and stood first in the University. But in the midst of his activities, he was contributing solutions of difficult mathematical problems to the journals in England. His graduation gave him a little more freedom to carry on this work and he contributed more frequently than before. His solutions very soon attracted the attention of the learned and he was elected ere yet he had left college, to the fellowship of the London Mathematical Society, the Royal Astronomical Society and the Royal Society.

He continued his studies in Mathematics for the M.A. degree. He won the first place again in 1885 and stood for the Premchand Roychand scholarship which was to be awarded in the succeeding year for proficiency in science. Ashutosh had himself suggested in a pamphlet written by him under the pseudonym of "Noebus', that this scholarship should be awarded alternately for science and literary studies. It was the turn of science that year and he set himself to the task of winning the scholarship. The contest was a keen one, but Ashutosh won the prize of Rs. 3,000 and the gold medal. The following week, he sat for the M.A. degree in physical science, in which, to his surprise, he was put in the second class.

INTEREST IN EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS.

Academical brilliance is not always the test of true greatness. Often school and college prodigies have made sorry men in life. But in the case of Sir Ashutosh, it was the result of the combination of high gifts of intellect with diligence and method and of conscious endeavour. He showed these even more remarkably in his observation of educational conditions. He viewed them with an intelligent and penetrating eye and the conclusions he came to have not been substantially altered by all the later years of experience and practical touch with details. These conclusions are not only interesting in themselves but are prophetic of the great role he was destined to play in life, that of the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University for eight eventful years and as revealing the making of by far the most powerful educationist India has yet produced.

During these years he also realised the utter incapacity and indifference to education which marked the members of the Senate and Syndicate. Men of real knowledge and sympathy had no place on these bodies. A few officials who knew little and cared less about university affairs governed the education of Bengal. If men like Dr. Mohendralal Sircar or Sir Gurudas Bannerjea came to take an interest in educational affairs and gave it practical expression in the reforms they suggested, it was due to the influence Sir Ashutosh was able to exercise on them. The principle he strongly held that young men fresh from the university should have a voice in the Government of the university and that their interest should be secured for the cause of education by their appointment as examiners and members of the Senate, was recognised by these men and later, by Sir Courtney Ilbert, Sir Ashutosh was the first examiner to be so appointed, and the news that a young man of twenty-four would be examiner of the M.A. students along with Professor Booth, created quite a sensation in Calcutta. But this was only the first of numerous honours which were to fall thick on him. In 1889, at the instance of Sir Courtney Ilbert who recognised the abilities of the young man and appreciated his views and enthusiasm, he was nominated to a seat on the Senate.

The position of the vernaculars was another of the defects Sir Ashutosh noticed in the system of education then prevailing. He tried many times as member of the Senate to give the vernaculars a prominent position but even his proposal to include the Bengali works of Rabindranath Tagore in the university curriculum, met with failure. Nor was Sir Ashutosh blind to the defects and limitations of the Bengali students. He realised how inadequately equipped they were for higher studies, and this has been a subject for frequent criticism by him in his convocation addresses. He saw the numerous discomforts of students in a city where so little was done for them, but he knew that under proper conditions and with wise encouragement, Bengali boys could make splendid men. These views, formed as an undergraduate and as a young man were not, as we have noticed, the generous fancies of youth. He was too critical and too discerning for irresponsible talk. The leading views of his later days are not far different from those he formed in his undergraduate days. If he saw and judged as a critic, he felt also the fervour of the reformer. It was his dream to do the best in his power for his Alma Mater and subsequent years have proved that his destiny and that of the University of Calcutta were interwoven.

CHOICE OF PROFESSION—LAW.

Nothing is more vexing to Indian youth than the choice of profession. Sir Ashutosh had his full share of vacillation in determining the line of work he was to choose. He was advised to compete for the I.C.S. or to continue his studies in Mathematics in Cambridge. But Dr. Ganga Prasad did not wish his son to cross the waters. Certain branches of Government service were suggested to young Ashutosh but he preferred, in the end, the freedom of a lawyer. The atmosphere of Bhawanipur and the general tendency of the youth of India to resort to law, seem to have decided his mind rather than any sense of an inward call or consciousness of gifts peculiarly legal. Sir Ashutosh chose well, for he has been among the most successful of our lawyers and few men in India have risen to higher judicial eminence.

Ashutosh joined the Law Classes of the City College after he took the B.A. degree, and in 1888, he took his B.L. degree and was enrolled in the same year. He became an articled clerk under Sir Rash Behari Ghose, who was just then rising into fame. Dr. Ganga Prasad was the medical adviser and friend of Sir Rash Behari Ghose and this circumstance explains the interest the latter evinced in the welfare of the young man. The contact which the young student of law had with the master mind of Bengal was bound to be invaluable. When Sir Rash Behari brought out the second edition of his classical work on the Law of Mortgages, he was considerably

(Continued on next page).

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EFFICACY OF NON-COOPERATION.

ONLY WEAPON TO FIGHT BUREAUCRACY.

MAHOMED ALI AT LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 24.

Mr. Jinnah and Maulana Mahomed Ali addressed a crowded gathering of Lahore citizens this evening at Bradlaugh Hall on non-cooperation and the present political situation.

Mr. Jinnah former maintained that constitutional fight with the bureaucracy through the Council was the only way to win freedom under the present circumstances of the country, and if that failed he would be the first to resort to obstructionist policy to make Government by the legislature impossible. He pleaded for Hindu-Muslim unity and called the country to give the Independents and Swarajists a chance to fight the battle for freedom.

Maulana Mahomed Ali expressed great sorrow and pain at the Hindu-Muslim dissensions in the Punjab, where he expected people would continue to non-cooperate with the Government and its institutions after the Jallianwala Bagh shooting and crawling order. He assured the people that non-cooperation had not failed but it was the people, who did not follow Mahatma Gandhi and his triple boycott, that have failed. He had no quarrel with the Swarajists, who had gone to Council but he, as a no-changer non-cooperator could not, in any case, take the oath of allegiance to the present British Government. Swarajists and Independents, he said, will have to come back from the Councils disappointed and disillusioned and rally round the banner of civil disobedience of Mahatma Gandhi, which was the only dignified weapon in their possession under the present condition, when they were powerless to resist the foreign Government with arms.

Mian Fazli Hussain, Education Minister of the Punjab Government gave an at home at his house on Lytton Road this evening in honour of the President and the members of the All-India Muslim League when a large number of Hindus, Muslims and Congressmen and Khilafatists were present.

Chaudhri Sahabuddin, President, Lahore Municipality, gave a dinner to-night in honour of Mr. Jinnah and members of the Muslim League.

MACLAREN'S ILL-LUCK.

MACHINE CRASHES IN AKYAB HARBOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 24.

The following message has been received by Mr. Kemp, Aeronautical Engineer, Delta Aerial Survey Aerodrome at Monkey Point, Rangoon:—"MacLaren crashed in Akyab Harbour at 11-20 a.m. The machine was badly damaged and the airmen were not injured.

"VULTURE" IN TROUBLE AGAIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 25.

Squadron-Leader Maclaren's "Vulture" has been towed to the main wharf at Akyab and the crew were uninjured. Nothing definite has yet been known as to what Squadron-Leader Maclaren intends to do.

PORTUGUESE AIRMEN LEAVE FOR AGRA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 24.

Portuguese Airmen have tested their machine over Lahore yesterday and to-day. They start for Agra to-morrow. There was no direct object in the flight, said they, to a press representative. They have been ordered by the Portuguese Government to study the conditions of flying in the Far East and having got its sanction they decided to fly.

INDIA'S OLYMPIC TEAM.

DEPARTURE FOR PARIS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 25.

Members of India's Olympic Team consisting of Messrs. Hall (Calcutta), C. K. Lakshmanan (Madras), Pala Singh (Meerut), Hinge (Bombay), Dulipsingh (Patiala) and Pitt (Calcutta) left last night for Colombo *en route* to Paris. Hildreft of Calcutta, who is now in England will join the team in Paris. Mr. Buck, Physical Instructor to the team accompanies the team, as it was thought that they might become stale before actual competition commenced in Paris. Mr. Buck expects to complete their training during their short period of stay in Paris. For want of funds Madras is being represented by one member only instead of by three.

BREACHES ON B. N. RAILWAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 24.

Owing to breaches on Bengal Nagpur Railway, a section of the line near Tilaru, the Calcutta mail was late to-day by about nine hours.

EMPIRE DAY AT SIMLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 24.

The Empire Day was observed here to-day. All offices were closed. Reports have been received from several stations in India about observances of the Empire Day.

GLORIES OF EMPIRE.

LOYAL MESSAGES.

CELEBRATIONS IN ENGLAND

LONDON, May 24.

Empire Day celebrations in London were on an unparalleled scale. Eight thousand members of juvenile organisations participated in the Stadium at Wembley. The pageant of youth organized by the League of Empire marched past the Duke of Connaught in the Royal box to music played alternately by massed pipe bands of Scottish regiments a hudred strong and drum and fife band three hundred strong. The processionists were assisted by a choir of a thousand boyscouts. The latter sang Hearts of Oak and Auld Lang Syne accompanied by a massed band of six hundred drawn from all units of the British army. Rain poured throughout the night and the morning but the sun shone at three in the afternoon when the proceedings began. Special trains brought the spectators from all parts of the country. The stadium was packed. Children predominated. The cheering was vociferous when the Duke of Connaught walked to the dais and megaphoned that he had sent a loyal telegram to the King who replied thanking.

LOYAL MESSAGES.

Proceedings were broadcasted by wireless. Messages from Empire statesmen were read at intervals during the evening. There was a special Commonwealth performance at the broadcasting station including Mr. MacDonald who said *inter alia* "The parent tree is still green. The sap of high endeavour still swells its branches and our days of voyaging are not over. A world of mind and idea lies around us in vast unexplored tracts. The commonwealth of nations centring in this motherland still hears the call to go out in the Elizabethan spirit in a gallant, dauntless search for liberty, justice and peace."

The King and Queen attended the thanksgiving service at the Stadium on Sunday afternoon when bands of a thousand instruments and a choir of two thousand which sang at the opening ceremony were reinforced by the boyscouts' choir and participated in the impressive ceremonies. A lay procession of symbolical builders of the Empire carrying Colonial flags and emblems entered the Stadium first followed by an ecclesiastical procession including Archbishops, Bishops, representatives of religious bodies and a choir. The Archbishop of Canterbury delivered an address. A collection was taken on behalf of the British Empire cancer campaign.

Empire Day was celebrated throughout the country by the flying of flags and patriotic demonstrations notably at Belfast where despite bad weather ten thousand school children from the Ormeau Park were presented with commemoration medals and a parade of boyscouts and girl-guides was inspected by the Duke of Abercorn.—B.O.W.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

RECEPTION AN VICEREGAL LODGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 24.

Simla society is very interested in the fact that the Command invitations which have just been issued from the Viceregal Lodge, for the Reception on the 3rd June in honour of His Majesty's birthday state that court dress is prescribed for gentlemen who are not entitled to wear uniforms or civil full dress. From enquiries made it appears that the ordinary black evening coat with breeches and silk stockings is permitted for the present but the full court dress is likely to become obligatory for state functions at the Viceroy's residence on a future date. The question apparently is under consideration by the authorities in England.

THE MOHUNT OF TARAKESHWAR.

MESSAGE TO HINDU PUBLIC OF BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 25.

The following communication has been received from the Mohunt of Tarakeshwar "I desire to inform the Hindu public of Bengal that I am quite willing to agree to the appointment of a representative committee to look after the affairs of Tarakeshwar temple and Devaseva and the property standing in the name of the God Tarakeshwar and properties from which Devaseva and Sadabrat at the temple of Tarakeshwar are performed."

CHARGED WITH TRESPASS

20 VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TARAKESHWAR, May 24.

Train service was resumed this morning. Twenty volunteers were arrested to-day on a charge of trespassing into Mahunt's palace and taken to Serampore. About fifty workmen of Lillooah travelled to Sahrkhand Station, about three miles below Tarakeshwar, and proceeded on foot to Tarakeswar.

"JUSTICE" ON JUHU CONVERSATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 24.

Commenting on the Juhu conversations the "Justice" says that Mr. Gandhi remains true to his faith but is magnanimous enough to think that the motives which inspire Swarajists are also pure and noble.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor of Burma left Rangoon on Saturday on a short tour.

E. Conran Smith, I.C.S., Private Secretary to the Governor of Madras is granted leave for seven months with effect from July 1st or date of relief.

THE GREAT EDUCATIONIST OF BENGAL.

(Continued from previous page.)

assisted by his articled clerk and the great jurist acknowledged it in his preface to the book. Sir Ashutosh did not, any more than his master, find the profession of law a bed of roses. It exacted the most assiduous toil which, however, Sir Ashutosh ungrudgingly offered at its altar. But the struggle was hard. It was not until he passed the Honours in Law and got the Doctor's degree that he obtained anything like a firm footing; but after this, he rose quickly to a position of prominence. In 1904, he was elevated to the Bench and during the ten years since 1894, he had come to the forefront of his profession. He delivered a course of lectures on the Law of Perpetuities in British India which, though not very well-known, are pronounced by competent critics to be brilliant and fascinating studies in an important branch of Law. During the time he was a lawyer, Sir Ashutosh had articled clerks in his turn and two of these, Sir Nalini Rajan Chatterjea and Sir Charu Chander Ghose, have, like himself, risen to the position of judges of the High Court.

AS LAWYER AND JUDGE.

Sir Ashutosh's eminence as a jurist has been due to his intense erudition and wide outlook. He does not belong to the class of lawyers who score their triumph by readiness in retort, resourcefulness, cleverness in cross-examining and seductive eloquence. He belongs to the class of Sir Rash Behari Ghose and Sir V. Bhashyam Aiyangar.

Sir Ashutosh's judgments are striking examples of his profound legal learning. As a judge he has been uniformly courteous to the lawyers and few people have been considered brighter ornaments to the Court they presided over. Sir Ashutosh acted as Chief Justice from January to March in 1920.

POLITICS.

Sir Ashutosh has not so far thrown himself heart and soul into the politics of his country. To call him a politician would be inaccurate. Education has claimed most of his time and his position as judge has denied him the full freedom of utterance. One thing, however, is certain—that in steadiness of independence and conscientiousness and pride of power, there is none to excel him. He is eminently proud of his culture and nationality and it may be safely said that few Englishmen like him for it. Still, politics, such as is known in India, has not been among his interests. Nevertheless there have been few Indians who entered the Legislative Council who were more fearless advocates of popular rights. Sir Ashutosh was elected representative of the university in the Bengal Council in 1899 and re-elected in 1901. In 1903 he was elected by the Calcutta Corporation to represent it in the Provincial Council and in the same year, he was elected by the Provincial Council to represent it in the Imperial Council. Though he served on the Councils for only these short periods, he distinguished himself by his wise moderation and dignified criticism. Discussing the Calcutta Municipal Bill, he defended the elective system.

Sir Ashutosh fought his best fight in the Councils when he opposed Lord Curzon's University Bill. The story of that Bill and the wild uproar it created are well-known. Sir Ashutosh was able by virtue of his detachment from general politics, to view the measure without political bias. While he recognised the good points in the new proposals, his opposition to them was vehement and powerful, though like that of his colleague, Gokhale, unsuccessful. He spoke the plain truth when he said "I cannot agree with these unfriendly critics who maintain that the Universities have failed in the objects which they have in view, namely, in the words of the great despatch of 1834—'the diffusion of the improvements, science, philosophy and literature of Europe, in short, of European knowledge,—and I cannot but point out that in some quarters at least the Universities are disliked and cried down, because there is really a dislike of the culture which educated Indians have attained." Sir Ashutosh, in his speech, charged the government of starving the colleges and of elevating mediocrity.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

Sir Ashutosh's exceptional gifts were not called forth by law or politics but by the University of Calcutta. Here he showed his administrative powers his capacity for untiring labour, his patriotism, his zeal for reform, his idealism. The period of his Vice-Chancellorship which dates from 1906 to 1914, has marked an era of steady and continuous advancement and it is not an overstatement to say that the history of the Calcutta University is more than half Sir Ashutosh's biography. If he gave the University so much of his genius and leadership, he also gave it ungrudging labour. During the vacations of the High Court, it was no unusual sight to see him working hard at the Senate House from eleven in the morning to eight at night, "toiling," as Sir P. C. Ray says, "like a Hercules and putting his shoulders to the wheels of the elaborate machinery." Sir Ashutosh said of himself in words sadder than egoistic "To university concerns, I have sacrificed all chances of study and research, possibly to some extent, the interest of family and friends and certainly, I regret to say, a good part of my strength and vitality."

It would be difficult in the short space of this sketch, to give a detailed account of the numerous services Sir Ashutosh has rendered to his Alma Mater. Thanks solely to his labours, what was merely an examining body has been converted into the foremost teaching University of India. No other Indian University has had so many University Chairs or such eminent professors. Sir Ashutosh has shown a remarkable gift for discovering talent. The great impetus given to post-graduate study and research was due entirely to his unceasing endeavours.

The revival of the Vernacular in Bengal owes a great deal to Sir Ashutosh's endeavours to give it its proper place in the University. Some of his fondest dreams have been to revivify and reexalt his mother tongue. His several attempts to restore to the Vernacular its legitimate place, he has himself described in a humorous passage.

It is also due to Sir Ashutosh's efforts that the university has been able to secure munificient donations for the advancement of knowledge. The magnificent buildings which the university now possesses, the splendid libraries, hostels and institutes of science, not to speak of the numerous chairs, have all been the outcome of Sir Ashutosh's unflagging zeal. To mention these is to mention hardly any of Sir Ashutosh's services to the university. One can only say that the university of Calcutta as it is to-day, is almost entirely the handiwork of the man who, in his boyhood, carried away all its honours and prizes and dreamed of redeeming its abuses and making it a temple of learning as great and sacred as any that flourished in India.

One has only to read Sir Ashutosh's Convocation Addresses delivered year after year, to feel the throb of his passion for reform and service. All the progress of the year and all the obstacles and losses are traced in clear and lucid language. All the defects in education are carefully considered and criticised. Appeals are made more and more for funds, and the criticism of unfriendly critics is answered. One also sees in these addresses the work he put in as executive head of the Senate year after year. His educational views are given in words breathing wisdom and conviction; sincerity is throughout, the keynote. And every one of these addresses contains salutary warning and advice to the young men taking their degree. Through page after page is seen the ardent reformer, the man of towering personality to whose tactful management the University owes so much.

But all this marvellous work was not to be done easily. Sir Ashutosh was hampered at every step by a niggardly, unsympathetic, even hostile government. He had the limitation imposed by scanty funds. More than all were the limits of the University Act itself within which he had to work. It was the cage within which he had to expand the University of Calcutta. To have succeeded in doing it required extraordinary gifts and few men could have accomplished this Herculean task better than Sir Ashutosh Mukerjea.

It would be only natural if one who has done so much for the university betrayed, here and there, a sense of Philistine complacency. Nothing is further from the spirit of Sir Ashutosh's addresses. He is as severe in condemning the defects as he is proud of pointing out the excellences of the university. But with thoughtless criticism he has no patience. In one of his finest utterances, he went, in some detail into the work of the university and its policy and aims. He pointed out that the policy of the University was decided by an external power and that it could only carry out the enactments of the law. But he refused to believe that the university worked at random.

No one has felt more than himself the absurdity which left the University so little scope and discretion in matters on which no other body was better qualified to judge. Is it really necessary, he asks, that, when a college applies for affiliation in Hebrew to the B. A. standard it should, in support of its application, submit to the syndicate for transmission to government, a gigantic tabular statement several yards long, showing in detail the superficial area, correct to the fraction of an inch, of every class room of the college?

Sir Ashutosh's Vice-Chancellorship lasted eight eventful years. The time when he was called upon to guide the destinies of the University promised nothing but toil and trouble. As he says himself—"the task was one to make the most courageous and ambitious aspirant to the dignity of Vice-Chancellorship pause and consider." "But" he tells us "I was sanguine at the time. I appreciated the honour of the call to the helm of affairs at so critical a period, and it had always been my ambition to be allowed to do something—something great as I flattered myself in my youthful dreams—for the good and the glory of my Alma Mater." Sir Ashutosh has every reason to congratulate himself on the success of his Vice-Chancellorship. He is conscious of all the strain and anxiety and labour it has meant for him and, in a spirit of great humility, sees how far short he has fallen of the ideal. In an eloquent passage he spoke of himself and his work, when he was laying down his office of Vice-Chancellor.

Sir Ashutosh is the most powerful figure in the university. Some in admiration, others in envy, call him the 'de facto' monarch of the realm. Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors may come and go, but Sir Ashutosh's personality is the constant and all-powerful factor. When a committee was constiuted to enquire into the Oaten Scandal, Sir Ashutosh presided over it and his report is an excellent criticism of conditions in the student world, of the influences our young men come under and of the relations which prevail between the teachers and the taught. Sir Ashutosh was unanimously proposed for the office of Education Member vacated by Sir Harcourt Butler. But he has not been a particular favourite of the bureaucracy. When the Calcutta University Commission was formed, however, he was nominated a member as a matter of course. It is common knowledge that much that is excellent in the report of the commission is due to Sir Ashutosh who, next to the President, Sir Michael Sadler, was by far the most influential and powerful of its members.

SERVICES TO THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Much of Sir Ashutosh's life has been spent in the daily routine of administrative duties, but there is a side of him which is eminently idealistic and sees visions. One aspect of it is his wide scholarship. His legal erudition is immense and his zeal for knowledge and learning of every kind is boundless. He has been for years, an enthusiastic member of the Asiatic Society and was its president from 1907 to 1909. His numerous addresses to this body exemplify the catholicity of his interests and the wide range of his learning. He speaks of the progress of discovery and science with an enthusiasm bordering on personal pride. It is instructive to find that he emphasises the study of Tibeten as an invaluable aid to the exploration of much that is lost and forgotten in ancient Hindu science and literature. His emphasis on the study of Arabic in order to enlarge the bounds of Indian jurisprudence and elucidate Mohammedan Law, is only an expression of a need sadly felt in the legal world of India. In his advocacy and appeal for the study of Rajput bardic literature, Sir Ashutosh has pleaded for the reopening of a field of knowledge full of enchantment and romance and bristling with sidelights on Rajput history. He is also a great student of Buddhism and in the ceremony held in 1920 to present to the priests a Buddhistic relic, he played a prominent part.

The museum at Calcutta has been one of his chief interests and it was only fitting that he should have been its president (1909). When the first Science Congress was held in Calcutta, the honour of opening it fell to the lot of Sir Ashutosh. It is not given to many to be so many-sided in knowledge as well as in honours. His Sanskrit convocation Addresses illustrate his zeal for the ancient learning which he reverences no less, perhaps more than the light of the West. The splendours of Mithila and Vikramasila exercised their spell on this remarkable man no less than the marvels of modern science.

SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS VIEWS.

There is a very curious misapprehension among considerable numbers of Indians that Sir Ashutosh is a hide-bound conservative. His persistent adherence to Indian dress and to the orthodox Hindu methods of living, as well as the fact that he performs 'pujahs' in the old Brahmin style seem to have contributed to this belief.

He did not go to Europe for his studies, not because he had any objection to crossing the "black waters", but because he was loth to displease his parents. Sir Ashutosh is not a social rebel, but he does not strike a student of his life as a conservative either. He allowed his widowed daughter to remarry and his son has been to Europe for his studies. We have further his own clear public utterances which throw some light on his social and religious views. We shall quote a few passages from which it will be seen that Sir Ashutosh reverences the time spirit and the spirit of progress and condemns the policy of isolation and stagnation, in other words, of suicide.

NON-COOPERATION.

With such catholic views it is no wonder that Sir Ashutosh resisted the educational boycott preached by Mr. Gandhi and the Non-Cooperators since the beginning of this year (1921). Sir Ashutosh has, for a decade and more, been the life and soul of the Calcutta University and when he saw the youth of Bengal led away by the passing frenzy of Non-Cooperation, he stood by his 'Alma Mater' with redoubled faith and courage.

When, at the time of the examinations, the students who had left their colleges gathered together at the steps of the University Hall and fell flat at the entrance to be walked over by their fellows, Sir Ashutosh, moved at the sight of such self-sacrifice and devotion, appealed to them not to be misguided. He told them that it was in their power to make the University a thoroughly national one and the only way to do it was to return to their colleges. Presiding over the meeting of the Senate in April, soon after his re-appointment as Vice-Chancellor, Sir Ashutosh said "that fifteen years ago there was a great ferment and excitement throughout the Province on account of political causes, and that excitement took the shape of a revolt against educational institutions. At present there was around them a similar excitement, probably of a graver character, because the excitement was not local. In addition, a desperate attempt had been made by critics to bring this University into discredit." He said, with the cooperation of the Senators, he hoped that he would be able to promote the good name and reputation of the University.

CONCLUSION.

Sir Ashutosh Mukerjea is now fifty-seven years of age. He is still a Justice of the High Court. A man of his rank and station has many calls on his time, and his love of study and his numerous public interests keep him fully occupied. He has again become Vice-Chancellor of the University. But, whatever his official work might be, his life is bound to be a strenuous one for many years to come.

In build, Sir Ashutosh is stout rather than muscular, but he keeps excellent health and has displayed an inexhaustible store of energy. It is a regular custom with him to take a brisk walk every morning across the Calcutta 'Maidan.'

His house on the Russa Road is a plain edifice and very simply furnished. Sir Ashutosh is found in no magnificent drawing room but in a small study crowded with books and papers.

He is generally seen in his house wearing his dhoti in right orthodox fashion. Viceroys and Governors may call on him, but he does not trouble to disturb his comfortable 'neglige.' Numerous stories are told of the misapprehensions which this method of living has caused in his visitors. It is a sign of his independent spirit that regardless of convention and the slavish tendency to dress 'because' a European and not an Indian, is expected, he addresses to the old Indian way which is after all so eminently suited to the climate of the country. Independence is indeed the strongest point of Sir Ashutosh's character. His whole look is aggressive, autocratic and dominating. The impression of a powerful personality is completed by his thick, shaggy eyebrows and his strong, broad forehead. Every lineament of his powerful and intellectual face suggests high birth, culture and refinement. But a bull-dog expression predominates. Still, few are more tactful. Competent critics call him a statesman. It is part of the general tragedy of life in India that men of Sir Ashutosh's gifts and acquirements should rise no higher than a Judgship or a Vice-Chancellorship of a University. These offices are high and require superior powers of intellect and personality, but are these all, the reward of endowments so superb? A free country would have told even a more inspiring story of Sir Ashutosh's life. Politics have not enchanted Sir Ashutosh. Yet nobody can deny that his life has been inspired by high ideals. Sir Ashutosh, we are told, was charmed by two beautiful lines of an English poem:

To draw new furrows beneath the healthy morn
And plant the great Hereafter in the Now.

These lines convey the purpose, no less than the accomplishment of his great life.

His famous correspondence as the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University with Lord Lytton, the Chancellor regarding the last Bengal Council's proposed University legislation is still fresh in the minds of the people of the whole country. Recently he resigned his post as a judge of the Calcutta High Court to devote himself entirely to the cause of higher education in Bengal.

SUN YAT SEN.

"NOT DEAD."

LONDON, May 24.

Shanghai.—The "North China Daily News" has obtained a photograph of the reception of Lt. D'Olsy in Canton appearing to show Dr. Sun-Yat Sen. This is taken as conclusive evidence that Dr. Sun Yat-Sen was not dead then.—Reuter.

"POSTMEN AND PACKERS GRIEVANCES."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Prior to my leaving for Siddapur and other places in the Karnatak, in the first week of next month, I wish to take upon myself to settle the case of the non-clerical postal employees, including postmen and the packers, so far as it relates to the increment in their pay, as per assurance of the then Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs—Mr. H. N. Hutchinson, I.C.S., under orders of the Government of India, in January 1921 that the following scale of pay would be introduced, if the postal strike was brought to an end by the middle of February 1921. The Postal strike commenced on Monday, 19th September 1920. Of all the suggestions, made by different people who were interested in the welfare of the postal employees, the following scale of pay and house rent was approved by Mr. Hutchinson, I.C.S., Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, as well as by Mr. N. W. Vaughan, the then Presidency Postmaster of Bombay and I was permitted to publish the same figures through the leading English and Vernacular papers. And the approved scale of pay was:—that the starting pay of postmen, should be Rs. 30, rising to Rs. 50, by one Rupee yearly increment; and readers, should start on Rs. 50, with Rs. 5 as duty allowance, and rising to Rs. 60, by five rupees increment, every two years. While overseers, should start on Rs. 60, with ten Rupees, "Duty Allowance", and rising to Rs. 80, by Rs. 5 every two years, and Rs. 10, as House Rent. As for postal packers, the starting salary should be Rs. 23 rising to Rs. 33, by one rupee, every two years, and Rs. 7, as house rent. While the postmen up to Rs. 40 pay—to draw Rs. 7 as house rent; and Rs. 8 as house allowance, to those postmen, drawing more than Rs. 40 pay, per month. Mr. H. A. Sams, I.C.S., who was then Postmaster-General of Bombay must be knowing about these terms, being introduced to him by Mr. H. N. Hutchinson, I.C.S., the then Director-General, in consideration of the fact, that it was through my own efforts, that the former Postal strike of 1917—which commenced on the 19th September 1917 was brought to an end on Monday the 8th of October, 1917. Mr. Sams, I.C.S., who is now acting Director-General of Posts is in a right position to carry into effect the above scale, from July 1923; if not, from October 1923. It was myself who published in the "Bombay Chronicle", on the 8th of February, 1921, that the Postal strike would terminate after Thursday, 10th of February, 1921; and accordingly the majority of strikers resumed work from Friday the 11th of February 1921, when Mr. Sams, the then Postmaster-General, was on tour at Belgaum; and it was on the strength of written order and assurance from Mr. N. W. Vaughan, that I took upon myself to publish in "The Chronicle" of the 8th February, 1921. As Mr. Sams, the present acting Director-General of Posts, is a nominated member of the Legislative Assembly, may I appeal to him to get the sanction of the Government of India for the approved scale of pay.—Yours etc.,

NARAYENRAO KULKERNY.

TARIFF BILL.

RUSH OF AMENDMENTS.

SWARAJISTS HOLDING KEY TO SITUATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 24.

Sir Charles Innes must be feeling perplexed on perusal of the amendments which have so far been sent in by the members of the Assembly to the Tariff Bill. Many more are bound to follow as members arrive in Simla. It cannot be said, however, all the amendments show that very great care which the subject deserves has been bestowed on consideration of the question. Government did not contemplate such a rush of amendments and had proposed not to take the Bill to the Select Committee, but to get the Assembly's approval by allotting three days for its consideration. Whether Government still holds to that view is not yet known. But past experience shows that it should welcome Mr. Neogy's motion for the Select Committee. In that case the sitting on the 27th would be formal and short. It is to be regretted that no notice has yet been given to change the preamble of the Act to lay down that protection be given to the steel industry so long as it needs it. But it is relieving to find that Dr. Gour proposes to amend clause one to provide for extension of the period of protection with the concurrence of the Assembly. The proper amendment would be to lay down that before the expiry of 1927 an enquiry must be instituted to find out if and to what extent protection is still needed by the steel industry. It may probably be that after 1927 protection required would be smaller than that being granted to-day. Dr. Gour further attempts to give protection to the locomotive industry by imposing thirty per cent. *ad valorem* duty or by granting eighteen lakhs of annual bounty. It is doubtful whether in view of the decision of the Tariff Board against this industry the Assembly would favour such new proposal.

Mr. M. K. Acharya proposes to raise the bounties to be given to rails and fish plates and also to wagon industry. Here again the Assembly must proceed on the latest data. Government is sure to oppose such proposal. It would, therefore, be wise to proceed cautiously and advance only such amendments for which convincing data exists such as would prove irresistible in the face of Government opposition to go beyond the Tariff Board's proposals. Mr. Acharya also wants to set up a Tariff Committee to be consulted by Government before varying the duties to keep protection effective and before laying down conditions for the grant of bounties to firms connected with the wagon industry. There is no need for a Tariff Committee when the Tariff Board already exists. The Board's opinion will be expert and will be available at any time. But the Board realising the urgency of the question recommended the grant of unfettered powers to the Executive. It is true that past experience belies much hope from executive actions, but they must be given another trial. Moreover reference to a Tariff Committee or a Board may involve delay at a time when loss of every minute would be detrimental to the steel industry.

Mr. Neogy and Mr. Belvi favour *ad valorem* duties in place of specific duties proposed in the case of iron steel sheets. It must be pointed out that specific duties are generally preferred to *ad valorem* duties in guarding against fluctuations.

Mr. Lohokare suggests the grant of protection to be extended only to companies using a fair proportion of Indian capital, Indian labour and having at least one-third Indian directorate. This proposal is, however, impractical as protection implies keeping out of foreign goods from the Indian market as far as possible. It cannot be that one company dealing in steel industry can be excluded because it does not fulfil conditions about Indian element and Indian capital.

Mr. Fleming of the Burma Chamber of Commerce will urge the exclusion of his province from the operation of the Bill. The Assembly will no doubt be led in this matter by the opinion expressed by the two Burman members and will not care for this representation of European capitalists' representatives. If Burmans support such exclusion, the Assembly would agree to it unhesitatingly, but not otherwise. But I am afraid the Burman members of the Assembly may be absent.

The arrival of Pandit Motilal Nehru is awaited by other members of the Assembly as he is expected to come with full idea about Bombay opinion. Swarajist motions and vote will considerably determine the nature of the changes in the Bill and Government is having quite an anxious time about the fate of their measure. They apparently have in their mind to tell the Swarajists if their amendments are not acceptable, "thus far and no further" and that if non-officials persist in carrying their proposals, to threaten the dropping of the whole Bill.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 25.

A fresh western depression is affecting the Frontier. It has given a few falls of rain in South-West Punjab and North-West Frontier Provinces. There was general rain in Burma and Assam. There were a few falls in Bengal.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair, Victoria Point one inch; Megui two; Tavoy one; Moulmein and Rangoon one and a half; Diamond Island two; Toungoo one; Lashio, Myitkyina, Gauhati, Bogra and Multan three quarters; Parachinar one half.

Forecast:—A few falls in Kashmir.

BOYCOTT FOREIGN CLOTH.

(By MAHATMA GANDHI)

Last week I endeavoured to show the futility of the boycott of Empire goods campaign. I submit that it is even harmful in that it distracts the country's attention from the only effective and indispensable boycott. I have admitted more than once that if we eliminate non-violence from our consideration, those who do not believe with me that non-violence in politics is the only remedy for achieving our goal, and are satisfied that non-violent methods have failed, are not only justified in applying other remedies if they find them more effective, but are bound to do so. My point, however, is that boycott of Empire goods is not at all feasible so long as the present system is in existence. So far as I can see, the only alternative to non-violence and all it implies is an armed rebellion. If we wish to make preparations for it, boycott of Empire goods has not only a legitimate but it has a necessary place in the national programme. Its retention and a fierce propaganda in its favour must increasingly heat our blood as we realise our importance. The natural consequence of such propaganda must therefore result in undisciplined violence all round. It would not then matter, that it is crushed. It will still be concidered a training in armed rebellion. Each crushing will certainly bring demoralisation among many but will bring increased determination among a few, and out of that small determined band may arise an army of soldiers such even as William the Silent surrounded himself with. If the national workers have come to the conclusion that India cannot write new history but must do as the European countries have done, I would understand and appreciate their campaign of boycott of Empire goods. Even though it may never succeed, it must be kept up as an ideal because it would be regarded as one of the factories for generating the necessary steam. India has a right to adopt the time-worn method, if she chooses to, and no power on earth can deprive her of that right.

But I venture to say, with confidence, that the way of the world is not open to India. I dare to prophesy that if India chooses that way, she must be prepared

(1) Either to submit to foreign rule for generations to come;

(2) or to submit to exclusively Hindu or exclusively Mussalman rule almost in perpetuity.

I know that there are Hindus who if they cannot have a purely Hindu India are prepared to make the best terms with the Englishmen, and I know too, that, there are Mussalmans who, till they are able to impose a purely Mussalman rule on India are prepared to resign themselves to the English domination. To this minority I have no argument to address. They must continue to plough the sands. But I know that there is a very large majority that impatient of foreign domination and is anxious to find an effective method of ridding India of it. I do not despair of convincing them that Swaraj in which Hindus, Mussalmans and all others professing different creeds can participate on equal terms is attainable in a much shorter time than they can imagine possible if the thinking portion adopts means that are strictly non-violent and of further convincing them that attainment of such Swaraj is impossible through any other means.

For the time being, however, I propose to assume that the Congress creed being what it is, Congressmen are precluded from creating an atmosphere predisposed to violence. Ineffective boycott of Empire goods must create such an atmosphere, and therefore I go so far as to say that the boycott resolution was 'ultra-vires' of the Congress creed. But this point can only be decided by the Congress.

Let me therefore confine the reader's attention to the alternative boycott of foreign cloth. I suggested to the Liberals, Nationalists and Congressmen that if they will all adopt the handspun Khaddar for their own personal use to the exclusion of all foreign or Indian mill cloth and if they will themselves religiously spin for a definite period every day and persuade every member of their family to do likewise, and if they will to the extent of their ability introduce the wheel and the use of Khaddar among their neighbours, the nation can bring about the boycott of foreign cloth even in a year's time. Even as they may not on any pretext whatsoever use foreign cloth, they may not use cloth manufactured in our mills. I must distinguish between the two prohibitions. Boycott of foreign cloth is a vital necessity for all time. There is no question of a permanent national boycott of mill cloth. But Indian mills alone can never supply the present demand for cloth, whereas the charkha and the hand-loom can. But the Khaddar, the product of the charkha, has yet to become popular and universal. It can only be so if the thinking portion of India will make the commencement. They must therefore restrict their use of cloth to Khaddar only. Our mills need no patronage from us. Their goods are popular enough. Moreover the nation has no control over the mills. They are not philanthropic institutions. They are frankly selfish. They have their own propaganda. If they recognise the signs of the times they will help the foreign cloth boycott movement by cheaping their cloth and taking to areas not served at present by Khaddar. They can if they will, avoid competition with Khaddar and be satisfied with supplementing it. *Boycott of foreign cloth cannot be immediately accomplished unless every national worker religiously avoids the use of mill-made cloth.* Surely the proposition is too simple to need any argument. Khaddar which has to find a market must command preference among enlightened men.

I have hitherto examined the use of Khaddar as the only effective and speedy means of bringing about a successful boycott of foreign cloth as distinguished from and as an alternative to that of Empire goods. But when to this potency of Khaddar is added its power to feed the starving millions, the case becomes irresistible.

It is perhaps now easy to understand why a Charkha atmosphere has to be created and why every man and woman and child who understands the necessity of the Charkha for the national well-being must religiously spin for some time every day. The peasantry of India is among the most industrious in the world as it is perhaps also the idlest. Both its industry and idleness are imposed upon it. It must work to make its fields yield their harvest. The East India Company by killing hand spining made it idle when it had no full labour to do. The peasantry will now remain to the Charkha only when we set the example. Mere precept will produce little impression upon it. And when thousands spin for love, it is possible to give higher wages for spinning if we would keep the same price for Khaddar I have myself been able to sell Khaddar manufactured at the Satyagraha-Ashram cheaper because I had maunds of yarn lovingly thrown to me by the Punjabi sisters during my tour in the Punjab in 1919. It was possible for me, if I had liked to pay higher wages to professional spinners, and not reduce the price of Khaddar. I did not do so because at that early stage of the Khaddar movement, I was paying so high a price as 4 annas for one pound of yarn indifferently spun.

If the Liberals and the Congressmen stung by the Kenya decision hurled the ineffective boycott of Empire goods at the heads of the White colonists of Kenya, why will they not in their cooler moments concentrate their efforts upon the complete success of the Khaddar movement and thereby ensure the boycott of all foreign cloth? Need I prove that the boycott of foreign cloth will not only bring relief to the Kenya Indians but it will also bring Swaraj?

BACK AT CRICKET.

Ceylon Sportsman Tells How After a Serious Illness

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS

Rebuilt His Strength.

Sub-Inspector F. K. Jonklaas, of the Colombo Police Force, is well-known in Ceylon as a keen sportsman and ardent boxer and cricketer. It was a sad day for Mr. Jonklaas when sickness knocked him out, and he found the long period of convalesence especially trying. His eventual restoration to health and strength, and work and play, he gladly states was greatly accelerated by the tonic virtues of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

"I had pneumonia and pleurisy and a stay of six weeks in hospital resulted," says Mr.

Jonklaas. "Even after coming out I was still very weak and confined to bed. When eventually I could walk doctors forbade me to take part in games until my strength should have returned.

"As I was keen to get back to cricket and boxing, I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to build up my strength. They proved of great benefit. I had been anaemic and thoroughly run-down but after a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I felt a fit man. In a little time I had resumed my place in the cricket team and was playing in representative matches."

Whenever a good tonic is needed Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are recommended because they rapidly purify and enrich the blood, tone up the nerves, invigorate the digestive organs, increase the appetite, expel the causes of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica and neurasthenia from the system. For their especial value to women suffering from the ailments of their sex they are world famous. Your chemist sells Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at Rs. 2 per bottle Rs. 11 for 6 bottles. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

DHORAJI AFFAIRS.

DEATH OF PROSECUTING MAGISTRATE.

(From a Correspondent.)

DHORAJ, May 24.

The prosecuting magistrate, Mulchandbhai Gandhi, who has filed a defamation case in Gondal Sirniyadhi's Court against four local leaders died to-day. A meeting of the citizens was to be held at night against the alleged bribery system of the State servants has been stopped. Another meeting of the citizens will be held at night to show sympathy towards his family.

BROWNING'S MOST BEAUTIFUL POEM

Miss Florence Everett chose Browning's poems in mail week as the subject for the weekly reading of the Poetry Society, which are being held at the Royal Chapel of the Savoy. She read "Ivah Ivanovitch" for its dramatic qualities, "Saul" because she thought it was the most beautiful and inspiring of all the poems, and "Epilogue" as the most familiar and endearing.

In a short summary of his life Miss Everett said Robert Browning and his wonderful wife were always linked together in the imagination. Anyone who had seen the model of their two hands clasped together, which was kept as a beautiful memory, would know how deeply those hands affected all who looked on them. Browning's poetry was essentially dramatic, and style was sometimes sacrificed to dramatic effect. In reading his verse it was well to study carefully the context of particular passages. It would solve many obscurities. But no doubt his poems were sometimes obscure, and those were not always the most obscure, and those were not always the most profound. He was most profound in the simpler poems. Byron, Shelley, and Keats exercised a great influence on him.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

(Continued from page 7.)

steps of necessary to see that elementary education is made compulsory. We should as far as possible organise and devise means for the purpose of encouraging and establishing swadeshi industries and manufactures, promoting national education, removing untouchability, and encouraging settlement of disputes by arbitration. There are many other vital and important questions, administrative or otherwise, such as railway administration and its management, and its finance and defence of India, Indianisation and raising the national army, Indianisation of services, organising and instructing electorates and supporting candidates for Legislatures, local or central at the elections. All these questions can be dealt with partly by educative propaganda throughout the country and partly through and by means of the existing Legislatures. While we unflinchingly and with all our might and main support the demand for reforms provided the rights and interests of the minorities in any existing scheme or in any scheme of advance will be duly protected and safeguarded, yet we cannot associate ourselves with any policy of deliberate and wanton wreckage or destruction. We ought to be prepared, if the Government do not make a satisfactory response to the National demand for reforms as a last resort to make the Government by Legislature or through Legislature impossible and we sould if necessary adopt for that purpose all means and measures to bring about Parliamentary obstruction and constitutional deadlocks. But in the meantime we must extract all the good we can from the Government by and through the Legislatures by means of such limited powers and influence as is permitted to us to exercise within the scope of the Government of India Act, 1919, as it is constituted to-day.

The Rowlatt Act, one of the causes of the recent troubles in India has been repealed. The other, the Treaty of Sevres is no more. The Turkish Nation has once more emerged consolidated, great and powerful. It has found its rebirth at Lausanne. It was there that they were building up an Empire and not selling oriental carpets with which Lord Curzon seems to be more familiar. The Turks have again come into their own under the magnificent lead of Mustafa Kemal Pasha and the band of men who worked and sacrificed in the wilds of Angora to revive and liberate and rehabilitate their people. They have achieved great and marvellous results, for which there is hardly any parallel in history, and we congratulate them and rejoice that they are now more firmly established than ever in their homelands and we wish them all success, prospective and God speed in their future progress and welfare.

THE PUNJAB TRAGEDY.

The Punjab tragedy has left bitter memories and its echoes have not yet quite subsided. It has revealed stupendous prejudice on the part of Englishmen generally and has cost great Britain the loss of her prestige and reputation for justice and fairness which it is doubtful she will ever recover or make up for.

The Khilafat question has for the moment owing to the recent decisions of the Angora Assembly under the guidance and leadership of Mustafa Kemal Pasha and Ismet Pasha taken such a turn that no immediate solution can be suggested. But, let us hope that the Congress of the Mussalmans of the World which is in contemplation will have when it meets in its midst all those most qualified and competent to speak on the question and the united wisdom of those learned in the law and religion of Islam will find a solution of what at present appears to be one of the most amazingly complicated questions.

THE IMMEDIATE ISSUE.

Then there remains the question of Swaraj. Thus the immediate issue between India and Great Britain of paramount magnitude and importance is the amendment of the constitution of the Government of India. The Assembly passed a resolution last February by the vote of seventy-six representatives against fortyeight recommending to the Governor-General in-Council to take immediate steps to establish full responsible Government in India. Government only showed its willingness to move by means of a departmental committee to inquire into the defects of the working of the Act of 1919 and further to inquire whether any advance should be made within the rule making power—but, refuse to commit itself with regard to the necessity of amending the Act, except to rectify any administrative imperfections. So we ask for bread and the Government is offering us a stone. Surely the position is so manifestly unjust and untenable that it cannot be maintained for long. For, is it claimed that the question as to the Provincial autonomy to be granted to the Provinces and the introduction of responsibility in the Central Government cannot even be conceded until the expiration of ten years period contemplated by the Act? Is it possible in view of the universal opinion throughout the country to the contrary to work the reforms such as they are without further advance until 1922? The Statute does not bar an inquiry being undertaken at anytime as to whether and to what extent it is desirable to establish the principle of responsible Government or to extend the degree of responsible Government.

HOW INDIA IS GOVERNED.

Now let us take a short survey of how India is governed and how her administration is managed. First you have Parliament the supreme and final authority. But, it has neither the time nor the inclination to discharge its responsibility towards India which it professes and assumes over this vast country with a population of 350 millions. We hear of a casual debate in the House of Commons or the House of Lords where our friends are handicapped by rules and procedures and due to ignorance of Indian affairs. Our opponents arrogate to themselves the position of trustees and guardians of the masses, responsible for the peace and prosperity of India and generally during the Indian debates most of the front benches and the back benches are empty. The majority of the members get so bored that they find diversion in the lobbies and the restaurants of the House. It is generally looked upon as a mild day for the Under Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons to address practically empty benches. Out of the limited time that is allowed under the rule very seldom exceeding a couple of hours, the Under Secretary of State for India reads out or delivers his manuscript speech cooked up with the help of information furnished to him by the Government of India and the India Office. During the recent times we have had men like Lord Peel as the Secretary of State for India and Lord Winterton as the Under Secretary—men who have no first hand information or knowledge of Indian affairs, and what is more men of very mediocre type, although be it said that Lord Winterton never missed an opportunity while he was in office of trotting out experience of India consisting of a flying visit lasting for a few weeks. Lord Peel had no other claim to the Office of the Secretary of State for India except that he belonged to the Conservative Party. He was truly innocent of all Indian affairs and Lord Winterton was distinctly reactionary and laboriously misrepresented Indian point of view in his utterances whenever he spoke. The mere fact that there is a possibility of the reins of the Government of India going into the hands of men who have no claim to be at the head of the Indian affairs is a sufficient justification to condemn the so-called supervision of Parliament over Indian affairs.

Then we have next the Council of the Secretary of State for India composed of retired Anglo-Indian officials who have neither any breadth of vision or imagination nor are they capable of intiating a policy nor trained in the art of statesmanship. It carries on its duties presided over by the Secretary of State for India who generally is ignorant of Indian affairs. The Indian members who are nominated on the Council of the Secretary of State for India are always in a minority and they are selected as a rule only on the recommendation of the official world.

THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.

Then we come to the Government of India which was characterised by Lord Curzon as a subordinate branch of the British administration. The Statue says that subject to the provision of that that Act and the rules made thereunder, the superintendence, direction and control of the civil and military government of India is vested in the Governor-General in Council who is required to pay due obedience to all such orders as he may receive from the Secretary of State. Then there is the Central Legislature composed of two Chambers called the Assembly, and the Council of State, the first consisting of members nominated and elected, and the second practically having an official majority. The total number of members of the Assembly under the Act at present is 144; 103 are elected members, 26 are nominated officials and 15 are nominated non-officials. But the legislature although composed of 103 elected members has no control and no responsibility. The Assembly or the vote of the Assembly is merely advisory. The total Budget makes provision for a revenue and expenditure of 130 crores and roughly about one sixth is only votable. But, any cut or reduction made by the Assembly can be restored by the Governor-General in Council. Any modification in the Finance Bill or objection to it can be set at naught and can become law as originally introduced in the Assembly on the certification of the Governor-General; any legislative measure which the Government desires can be forced against the will of the Legislature and can become law by the certification of the Governor-General; any bill of a private members can be arrested in the course of the progress at any stage and certainly voted even when passed by both the chambers. The Legislatures expressly deprived in dealing with the following matters except with the sanction of the Governor-General; Section 67 of the Government of India. A clause 2 runs as follows:—

"It shall not be lawful without the previous sanction of the Governor-General to introduce at any meeting of either Chamber of the Indian Legislature and measure affecting (a) public debt or public revenues of India or imposing any charge of the revenues of India, or (b) the religion or religious rites and usages of any class of British subjects in India or (c) the disposing or the maintenance of any part of His Majesty's Military, Naval or Air Forces, or (d) the relations of the Government with Foreign Princes or States, or any measures (1) regulating any Provincial subject or any part of a provincial subject which has not been declared by rules under this Act to be subject to legislation by the Indian Legislature or (2) repealing or amending any Act of the local legislature, or (3) repealing or amending any Act or Ordinance made by the Governor-General."

FAILURE OF DIARCHY.

What scope is here for the representatives of the people under the present system and constitution of the Government of India? In the Provinces we have the system of dual Government consisting of reserval and transferred subjects. Dyarchy as it is called was imposed upon the Provinces on the sole plea that as a transitional stage it was justified. From the information and reports of its working during the past three years one is able to gather that it has failed and there is no other course left except to grant provincial autonomy to the provinces.

It is the mosaic work of a constitution under which India is ruled and her administration is carried out by the steel frame civil services. In it one finds check and counter checks and scattered seats of control, power and responsibility all over except with the people or their representatives. India often leaves the bar of the parliament of Great Britain with tears in her eyes and it is only on rare occasions that she can boast of occasional crumbs which she may pick up and console herself with what she gets till the next lucky opportunity. The Government of India often cold and unsympathetic may be pressed into making occasional concessions to public opinion and the local Government if there happens to be a broadminded and sympathetic Governor at the helm of our fortunate provinces may do bare justice but the peoples of India under the present system of Government have no control and responsibility to enable them to formulate any policy and programme for the real progress and welfare of India.

Are we going to tolerate his system and for how long is the question before the country.

TASK BEFORE THE LEAGUE.

Is it possibla therefore to allow the present position to continue? I feel that the situation is too serious and I hope that the Government has already realised it and will not allow any further delay which in my opinion would be dangerous, but meet the universal demand which is being voiced from a thousand platforms all over the country that immediate steps must be taken to scrap the present constitution and devise a constitution in consultation with the representatives of the people which will give them a real control and responsibility over their affairs and full scope for development of all their resources and enable them to stand as free people under the full fledged Dominion responsible Government amongst the ranks of the nations of the world. This is the task before the All-India Muslim League and the country at large. I therefore earnestly appeal and pray to my countrymen to unite and organise all the resources of our country for the attainment of our immediate goal.

LETTERS OF SYMPATHY.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, May 24.

At the Moslem League to-day Mr. Zahur Ahmad, Secretary of the All-India Moslem League, read a number of telegrams of sympathy which the Reception Committee had received from Raja of Mahmudabad, Mr. Hasan Imam, Dr. Suhrawardy, Mr. Haroon Jaffaar, Hakim Ajmal Khan and Nawab Sarfaroz Hussain Khan, expressing their inability to join the Conference and wishing success to it. Letters of sympathy had also been received from several Hindu and Non-Muslim leaders including Mr. Gandhi, Doctor Gour, Maharaja of Burdwan, Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Mr. Paranjpye and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. Mr Gandhi in his letter said "I wish the League every success, and hope that its deliberation will bring the Hindus and Mussalmans closer together."

"ISLAM AND HINDUISM."

(Continued from page 6.)

both, I see no reason for any surprise if the Hindus at any time begin to call Islam a part of Hinduism and the Moslems in their turn refuse to admit it. What I would emphasise here is that whether the Moslems call themselves Hindus or non-Hindus, the Hindu absorption will certainly take the sting out of the Hindu intolerance towards Islam. There can certainly be no sound except when the two hands meet together and clap.

But, yet, some may argue, that even supposing that Hinduism absorbs Islam, it will only take out the sting on the Hindu side but will freely allow the Moslems to use their sting. This is certainly due to the colossal ignorance of the critics and others of their ilk about Islam. Here are a few matchless verses from the Koran in support of my statement:

"There is no compulsion in religion; truly the right way has become clearly distinct from error; therefore, whoever disbelieves in the devil and believes in Allah, he indeed has laid hold on the firmest handle, which shall not break off, and Allah is Hearing, Knowing."

Chap. II, V. 256.

"Allah does not forbid you respecting those who have not made war against you on account of (your) religion, and have not driven you forth from your homes, that you show them kindness and deal with them justly; surely Allah loves the doers of justice."

Chap. LX, V. 8.

"Allah only forbids you respecting those who made war upon you on account of your religion, and drove you forth from your homes and backed up (others) in your expulsion, that you make friends with them, and whoever makes friends with them these are the unjust."

Chap. LX, V. 9.

"..... bear up patiently (with the unbelievers) as did the apostles endowed with constancy bear up with patience and do not seek to hasten for them (their doom). On the day that they shall see what they are promised they shall be as if they had not tarried save an hour of the day. A sufficient exposition! Shall then any be destroyed save the transgressing people?"

Chap. XLVI, V. 35.

"..... leave Me and him who rejects this announcement; We will overtake them by degrees from whence they know not.

"And I do bear with them, surely My plan is firm.

"So wait patiently for the judgment of your Lord, and be not like the companion of the fish, when he cried while he was in distress."

Chap. LXVIII; V. 44, 45, 48.

"But what is the matter with those who disbelieve that they hasten on around you, ...

"..... leave them alone to go on with their false discourses and to sport until they come face to face with that day of theirs with which they are threatened;

"The day on which they shall come forth from their graves in haste, as if they were hastening on to a goal.

"Their eyes cast down: disgrace shall overtake them; that is the day which they were threatened with."

Chap. LXX, V. 36, 42, 43, 44.

"And bear patiently what they say and avoid them with a becoming avoidance.

"And leave Me and the rejecters, the possessors of ease and plenty, and respite them a little."

Chap. LXXIII, V. 10, 11.

If, in the face of the above beautiful verses from the Koran, any one were to assert that Islam is or will be intolerant and aggressive towards Hinduism or any other faith, then he should be either a fool or a knave. Islam ought not to be condemned or looked down upon because some so-called Muslims may not have acted up to the injunctions of the Prophet, Mohamed.

Empire Day was observed on Saturday throughout the Punjab. All Government offices and courts were closed.—A. P.

A Boy Scouts rally was held at Lawrence Gardens, Lahore, when Justice Horde gave an address to the Scouts explaining the meaning of Empire Day.—A. P.

Lisbon.—The new aeroplane despatched to replace the "Patria" for the Lisbon-Macas flight has been christened the "Portugal" by a Catholic priest.—Reuter.

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IDEAL OF SOCIALISM.

BERNARD SHAW'S "COMMUNISM"

Addressing an I.L.P. demonstration of 2,000 people at Norwich in mail week, Mr. Bernard Shaw described himself as one of the inventors of the Labour Party. Thirty years ago Mr. Sidney Webb and himself wrote a pamphlet "A Plan of Campaign for Labour." The existing Labour Party was the fulfilment of that plan, and he could therefore describe himself in a measure a father of the Labour Party.

I am an old Communist (continued Mr. Shaw), but I am perfectly respectable, legally married, and my wife is respectable. I am a perfectly respectable landlord and a capitalist and can speak feelingly about the condition of the landlord and the capitalist. I am of a quiet and simple life, a vegetarian, a teetotaller, and non-smoker. My wants are very few. A nice little flat in the West End of London, a pleasant country house not too far from London, a couple of motor cars, three or four thousand pounds pocket money, and there is no more contented man in England than Benard Shaw. Multi-millionaires describe me as a poor devil, but I get on very comfortably. This is the simple, plain position I should like to see every man and woman in this country occupy.

COST PRICE.

When one wiped away all the grandiloquent associations that arose with great historic causes the prosaic truth was that more than half of what the Labour Party was out to do was to get people everything they consumed at cost price. Take the cost of coal. One actual working cost price of coal in this country was at Seaham where, when the tide was out, coal would be got for nothing. At Whitehaven it cost about £ 1 a ton. In other places where coal was near the surface it cost about 2s. 6d. per ton. As long as the mines were in private hands, the Whitehaven mine belonging to one company, the Seaham mine to another, so long would consumers have to pay at the rate of £ 1 ton. If the nation were sensible it would get its coal at cost price and not at the cost of raising it from the most expensive mine. Why did the consumers not get their coal at the average cost price? Simply because they allowed their mines to remain in the hands of private persons instead of pooling the costs of working.

The country had been taught to associate public ownership with corruption, incompetency, and mismanagement—in short, with Government. The very people who had told them this were the people who for years and years had comprised the Government of this country. That was their testimony to their own Government. The Labour Party were out to abolish unnecessary profits, declared Mr. Shaw. They did not want any body of persons living idly on the labour of other persons. The present capitalist system gave one man in a million a gambling chance of becoming an idle rich man. The position was that if people were determined to go to the bookmaker the Labour Party wanted them to be able to take a little money with them.

WAR-TIME SOCIALISM.

In 1914 and 1915 the war was being fought with private enterprise. At Woolwich Arsenal in 1914 workers were standing idle on and other munition firms could make profull pay in order that Vickers Maxim fits. It was extremely hard to find any man alive who was fighting in Flanders during the good old days of private enterprise. British infantry officers calling for artillery retaliation were told, "Sorry, we have only one shell a day, and we have fired that already." Then as a nation we set out on Socialistic lines to produce such a mass of shells that they were not all broken up yet. Private enterprize was losing the war, Socialism, public enterprise, won it.

Then after 1918, continued Mr. Shaw, the country had the business Government—government by men who had proved themselves duffers in the war. They set themselves out to destroy the public organization which had been built up during the war. The Government sold nine national factories to private employers for less money than the next day they paid for a private contractor to erect one. There had never been such a destruction of the people's property as there was in those days of "business Government." If it was a matter of inefficient waste, superfluous middlemen, then despised War Office, supposed to be the centre of jobbery and inefficiency, was an industrial paradise compared with private industry in this country.

Alluding to the financial policy of the Labour Government, Mr. Shaw declared it did not intend to go on paying a million a day interest on war debts. The big financial thing they were out for was the redistribution of income. The distribution of income to-day had become such an outrage. ous scandal that any Government which had not got before it the question of redistribution of income was unworthy of confidence.

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EAST AND WEST.

Protection in India.

India's new experiment in Protection will be watched with a mixture of hope and anxiety, both in this country and there The Indian Tariff Board, after a careful inquiry, has proposed—and the Government of India, it is understood, will shortly embody the proposals in a Bill—a scheme of tariffs on certain imported steel products. These include rolled steel wire, agricultural implements, tinplate and railway waggons, but not steel castings or railway locomotives. The case for the protection of the native iron and steel industry is put strongly, while at the same time the disadvantages are recognised. To minimise these it is recommended that these duties shall be combined with bounties in order to ease, as far as possible, the burdens on the consummer, and that the scheme shall be applied, in the first instance, only for three years. Many Free Traders will look askance at this experiment ,and many also who are opponents of Free Trade—at home; for India has been a large importer of British steel goods, and this is not a time when we can afford any loss of overseas markets. But, whatever may happen, we can only grin and bear it. The Empire is not run to-day in the prime interest of the mother-country, and the protection of "infant industries" is as legitimate a policy in India it has long been recognised to be elsewhere. Whether it will prove a sound policy for the people of India as a whole remains to be seen. The vast mass of them are agriculturists engaged in a desperate struggle with poverty, and the progress of industrialisation cannot be an unmixed blessing for them.—The "New Statesman"

Protection for India.

The Indian Tariff Board has unanimously recomended protection, for a limited period, of five important steel products, including railway wagons but excluding railway locomotives. Its proposals are sound enough from the Indian point of view; and if they are detrimental to certain interests in these islands, we must content ourselves with the hope that the stimulus given by protection to Indian prosperity will develop larger demand from India for classes of goods which, not being produced in India at all, can never be the subject of protection. Quite apart from their economic effect, the Board's recommendations are important because they will probably intensify Burma's demand for separation from India That important and attractive Province has nothing in common with India, possesses no steel industry, urgently needs cheap supplies of steel, and may well find in this fiscal scheme the final argument for a separation.—The "Saturday Review".

Protection in Ireland and India.

While this country, after a short experience of a few Protectionist duties, has decided not only to reject a general tariff, but also to purge itself quickly of the slight infection which it had allowed itself to contract, India anl Ireland seem unfortunately to be drifting on the opposite course The Free State Government, in spite of the emphatic anti-Protectionist verdict of the recent inquiry, is embarking on what the Minister for Finance describes as "an experiment in Protection." He proposes duties on boots and shoes, certain kinds of glass bottles, confectionery and sweets, soaps and candles. The report of the Indian Tariff Board recommends a system of Protection for the steel trade, consisting partly of import duties and partly of bounties on home manufacture. It is suggested that the need for Protection of his kind will pass in three years. The "infant industry" is by that time to acquire a degree of maturity which is to enable it to stand on its feet without artificial props.—The Nation and "The Athenaeum".

An Historic Document.

To sum up, the Snowden Budget is an historic document, not on account of its originality, for it is as old as Adam Smith and the Gladstonian Chancellors, but because it reopens the road to the democratic State. Labour has rescued and re-established Liberal finance. That was a necessary basis, and to set it up is in the natural order of our political evolution. The nation has first of all to be lightened of the heaviest of the burdens and legacies of the war—a narrow Protectionism, a crushing and unproductive Debt, an exclusive reliance on armaments, a timid and immoral political outlook—that it may become prosperous again, that its standard of life may rise, and the funds be provided for the reconstructive work of the immediate and th more distant future. That is all in the Government's plan, the step-by-step policy which the Prime Minister laid down in his Albert Hall speech. This pioneering work has been done so skilfully that it pleases nearly all classes, and alarms none. And I call that good electioneering, and something more.—Wayfarer in "New Statesman".

Mr. Asquith.

The rumour that Mr. Asquith will become Master of Balliol may be disregarded: I cannot imagine him as a glorified schoolmaster. He is likely to remain titular Liberal leader, if only on account of his past great services to the party, as long as he cares to hold that rather thankless office. But the real leadership of the party will fall more and more into the hands of Mr. Lloyd George. What he will make of it no man can foretell, but at least there is not likely to be any serious revolt from within against him, such as might have occurred six months ago. At the moment, nothing seems more unlikely than that he should ever be in power. But who in 1902 foresaw the great Liberal majority of 1906—or for the matter of that, who in 1918, when Mr. Ramsay MacDonald could not get a seat anywhere, foresaw that he would be Prime Minister in 1924?—The "Outlook".

The Prince's visit to S. Africa.

The job of timing the visits around the empire of the Prince of Wales so that they shall not coincide with revolutions and general elections becomes more difficult every year. India exploded for his special benefit; and now South Africa plans a general election in June, just when the Prince was due to arrive It seems too bad not to let him go; political education is supposed to be good for princes, and this will be an educational election. The opposition to General Smuts, both from Labor and from the Nationalists, has been gaining strength; and the recent loss of an important seat by the Government party led the Prime Minister to dissolve the Parliament. The Nationalist Party representing the unreconstructed Dutch community, has stood for republicanism as an ultimate ideal. Lately this party has made every effort to win the sympathy and cooperation of the Labor group. If the Nationalists should win in the coming elections (as is likely unless General Smuts rouses new enthusiasm by waving the imperial flag) and should succeed in forming a coalition ministry, an interesting phenomenon would appear—a self-governing dominion ruled by avowed republicans and by Labor men formally pledged to fight secession. No vital change of practical policy would be likely to result. Labor wants higher taxation of wealth—especially of the rich farmer class- the Dutch Nationalists will doubtless oppose it. Both are opposed to a liberal immigration policy—and so is the present Government. Both are without sympathy for the aspirations of the colored citizen and the native—and so is Smuts. Like England, South Africa appears to be faced with a prospect of a series of elections resulting in minority governments or frail coalitions. A week of South Africa would teach the Prince more than years of steeplechasing.—The New York "Nation."

Commissions from the Ranks.

The regulations covering the grant of commissions as second-lieutenants to non-commissioned officers in the Regular Army have at last been promulgated. They apply to the cavalry, infantry, Royal Tank Corps, and Royal Army Service Corps. Candidates must be under twenty-three years of age on July 1 or on January 1. They must hold an Army first-class certificate of education, or certain specified equivalents, and must at east have held the rank of unpaid lance-corporal for six months, on the same dates. They must have been tested by their C. O.s in their power of leadership, and so on, and they will go through the ordinary eighteen months' course at Sandhurst, where they will draw pay, but not rations or allowances, and will be called "gentleman cadets." This is as it should be, and the more they are mixed up in the companies with the other type of "gentleman cadet" the better. The Army really seems to be taking a step towards democratisation at last.—"Truth".

Britain and the Hejaz.

A question in the House of Commons last week elicited the fact that the British Government had not seen its way to meeting King Hussein's recent requests in connection with the treaty negotiations. As is known, a draft agreement was drawn up with the representative of the Hejaz in London, and was duly transmitted to King Hussein for his signature. The document, it is stated, failed to reach its destination, and for many months neither the King's representative in London nor the Hejaz Government seems to have given the subject another thought. When King Hussein was reminded of the draft Treaty and had received a duplicate copy, he proposed to reopen the negotiations by a fresh envoy to be sent to London. As the present representative has not been recalled, the British Government replied that there was no point in sending a new one, and that any further communication from the Hejaz Government could be made through the British Agent and Consul at Jeddah. To use military phraseology, there has been had staff work in the Hejaz official world, and the British Government sees no particular reason why it should be made to suffer for it. Moreover, it is not apparent that any amount of further discussion will bring the parties any nearer agreement than they are at present.—The "Near East".

THE NOBEL PRIZE.

SUGGESTION FOR THOMAS HARDY'S CHOICE.

Mr. John Macy, publicity chairman of the International Convention of the P.E.N. Club, an international organisation of playwrights and authors, recently asked Mr. John Galsworthy, president of the English Centre of the club, to approve the suggestion that the Swedish Committee be urged to give the Nobel prize for literature to Mr. Thomas Hardy.

A dinner of the English Centre was given at Gatti's Restaurant in mail week when a resolution strongly supporting Mr. Macy's proposal was carried with great enthusiasm. Mr. John Galsworthy, in introducing the resolution, said he wished with all his heart that Thomas Hardy, the greatest living English writer, should receive the Nobel prize.

Mr. Macy has sent a similar appeal to M. Anatole France, president of the French Centre of the P.E.N. Club.

The guest of the evening was the German novelist Thomas Mann. The English guests included Mr. H. G. Wells.

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2½" × 2" × 1/4"	10.
2½" × 2" × 3/16"	10.
2½" × 2½" × 1/4"	2.
3" × 2" × 3/8"	5.
3" × 2½" × 1/4"	4.
3" × 3" × 3/8"	50.
3" × 3" × 1/2"	50.
3½" × 2½" × 1/4"	3.
3½" × 3½" × 7/16"	25.
3½" × 3½" × 3/8"	10.
4" × 2½" × 3/8"	1.
4" × 3" × 7/16"	50.
4½" × 4½" × 3/8"	5.
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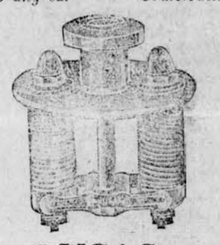

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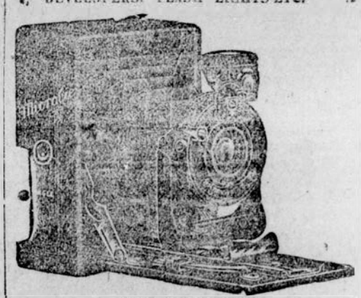

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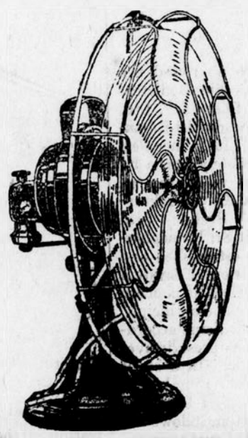

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SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent "Pro Bono Publico" has done real public service by his interesting and informing communication on "A garden city in Salsette" in your issue of the 8th instant. His appeal to His Excellency the Governor-in-Council, the Collector and public bodies and the people of this presidency to pause and ponder and not to let millions of public money to run to waste without adequate return is timely and ought to open the eyes of the members of the Council who did not support Sheth Lalji Naranji in his effort to cut down the Development grant. Moffusil members ought to realise how their district wants would be delayed if the Provincial revenue will be burdened with heavy interest charges on this huge Development Loan of which 12 crores are to be spent in the Suburban Development on wrong lines. It is a pity that on account of the Council being divided into groups, no concerted action is possible on matters of such public importance for preventing waste of public money.

Your correspondent wonders why the Government of Sir George Lloyd set aside the advice of Messrs. Phillpot Brookes and Hon. Mr. P. J. Mead, the Special Salsette Engineer and Development Officer to develop the western coast line between Bandra and Bhayander. The explanation is not far to seek. Sir George Llyod in his speech in the Council in August 1920, on the "Bombay Development Improvement Trust and Municipal Bill" observes that the Development Directorate would "carry out large schemes for the systematic development of Salsette in two ways (1) by town planning schemes to be carried out by local authorities (2) by the purchase of areas by Government outright with a view to resale after development with the least possible cost." Local authorities, i.e., Municipalities of Baroda, Kurla and Ghatkoper and the Notified Area Committees of Santa Cruz, Ville Parle, Andheri, Malad and Borivli were left to develop the sea coast line recommended by the Hon. Mr. Mead and Brookes according to their scanty means while Government took up the development of Trombay and East and Central Salsette by wholesale acquisition of 3500 Acres in Shahar and 7,000 acres in Trombay at an average low price of annas 4 to 8 per sq. yard and then selling it at Rs. 3/8 to 5 per sq. yard. They wanted to gamble in land at the cost of the poor East Indian Christian landholders. This was not possible on the west coast line and hence that profitless task was left to the Local authorities while Government took up the profitable development of Central and Eastern Salsette and Trombay. Your correspondent and the public will now understand why Government took up development of this part of Salsette against the advice of their own experts. In this they consulted no local municipalities, notified Area committees or prominent Suburban citizens as admitted in their reply to my question in the last Council.

But Government, like all other land gamblers, find themselves in a hole. They have no money to pay for wholsesale acquisition as notified. Neither are they honest enough to admit this and cancel acquisition. They are therefore making terms with landholders who are asked to part with one-fourth of their land and to pay hard cash of Rs. 1-12 per sq. yard of their released land. Landholders too have no money to pay these charges and hence the acquisition is hanging over their heads like Damocles' Sword.

Not finding buyers of plots even in their best schemes viz., Khar Road scheme between Bandra and Santa Cruz Government thought of conforming their Trombay plots by this charming idea of a Garden city. "Pro Bono Publico" is right in describing the unattractive boundaries and the malarious condition of the place. No doubt the avenues give an Englishman an idea of a beautiful countryside. I saw the place last year in company of the Land Manager and the Town Planner both of whom were full of praises for their pet scheme. Middle class people go there every Saturday morning in hope of finding a solution of their housing problem. I met a group which returned last Saturday from inspection of the put up model Bungalows and they all expressed their disappointment. They thought they could own a bungalow for Rs. 5000 to be paid in easy monthly instalments but they now find that they have to pay the price of the land at Rs. 3/8 per sq. yard. The bungalow too is disappointing; the plinth is low, bricks are sundried and mud is used in place of chunam. I am sure the Land Manager will be soon disillusioned and give up spending money after this advertisement.

Now that "Pro Bono Publico" has substantiated independently what Sheth Lalji Naranji and myself have said in the Council and the Press, let the new Government under the new Governor abandon or postpone their second method of Suburban Development described by George Lloyd. Let them concentrate on the development by Town Planning schemes on the Western Coast line upto Bhayander not neglecting the Dharavi Islands to the west of Borivli. They are giving Loans to the notified Area Committees but these loans are not sufficient. People at Ville Parle and Malad stay for years in fields without pacca roads. Let them have roads by means of bigger loans to N. A. Committees. Let the water supply increase. Let there be better Police arrangement. There is a Superintendent of Police for a small Suburban District who gets more pay and allowances than the Superintendent of Thana District who controls a bigger district. But the former has a smaller police force than the latter. Is not this anomalous? If you have not enough money, why not reduce the post of the Superintendent and give us more constables for that amount? If these amenities are provided, we shall have a highly developed suburban district worthy of Bombay in a fewer years and with less expenditure than that estimated to be spent in creating a Garden city in the midst of obnoxious surroundings described by "Pro Bono Publico".—Yours, etc.,

G. B. TRIVEDI.

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"SAFETY FIRST."

"Monocast" writes as under in "Commerce" (Bombay Edition on May 17):—

"The Government of Bombay has launched a campaign of "Safety First" with a view to preventing motor accidents. The idea is to warn the pedestrians by posters all over the town for which government has issued advertisements and offered prizes for some of the best specimens. A correspondent, however, points out a better way, namely, controlling the speed of motor vehicles by a mechanical device invented by a Parsee engineer. If one of these speed govenors is fixed to a motor vehicle it will, we are told, automatically prevent a car going beyond a certain regulated speed so that reckless drivers cannot drive beyond a certain limit.

The correspondent is informed that the motor governor, which regulates the speed of a car, has been tested by the motor vehicle department of the Bombay City Police and has given a satisfactory test and that the police are thoroughly convinced about the ingenious working of the same. The police have no hesitation in stating that if one of these regulators were fixed to each motor car it will automatically regulate the speed of the car to a certain limit, but in spite of this it is not understood why the Government of Bombay cannot adopt legislation making it compulsory as a beginning for every motor lorry to have one of these speed regulators. It is particularly desirable in the case of big motor lorries and if all the cars in the city were fixed with this motor governor the speed of the cars would automatically be regulated and motor accidents would be a thing of the past. If the device proves successful in Bombay other cities will certainly adopt it."

PROVINCIAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDNAGAR, May 24.

The Provincial Social Conference met at Ahmednagar on Friday under the presidency of Rao Bahadur Kale of Satara. After the singing of the welcome and national songs Mr. Rajhansa welcomed the delegates and in doing so urged the importance of their finding a satisfactory solution of the race problem existing in this country. Mr. Dalvi from Bombay then made a formal motion to elect Rao Bahadur Kale as President. Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai the original President-elect having found it impossible to come owing to an accident the Reception Committee had fixed upon Rao Bahadur Kale for the presidentship.

Rao Bahadur Kale in the course of his presidential address referred to the Vaikom Satyagraha and the picketting of liquor shops carried on in some parts of the country. They were Liberals in politics and they were, he said, Liberals also in social matters, and as such they thoroughly disapproved of the coercive methods employed to force a solution of these difficult problems. In such matters they believed more in educating the public opinion on right liness and in taking the help of law for the purpose of remedying their more pressing social evils. The work of edueating the public opinion was necessarily a slow process but he thought there could be no short cuts in social matters nor were such short cuts desirable as leading to any permanent good. Rao Bahadur Kale was a prohibitionist but methods like picketting, he was afraid, would never result in a permanent eradication of the drink evil. Such methods cannot last long and no amount of spasmodic efforts would in his view remedy a state of things which law alone was in a position to deal with satisfactorily.

After the Presidential Address Rao Bahadur Ramanabhai's inaugural speech which he had taken care to send to the Reception Committee was read to the Conference by Mr. Devadhar. Among the resolutions passed was one relating to the death of Mrs. Rambai Ranade to whom it was also decided to raise a suitable memorial.

Mr. Kamat proposed a resolution urging upon the leaders the need of inculcating upon the people a spirit of mutual toleration and of give and take in social and religious matters.

Dr. Paranjpye moved a resolution for the obliteration of caste distinctions. Resolutions urging the removal of untouchability, the speed of education and culture among women, the organizaion of charity and infant welfare and better provision of maternity care and the abolition of the drink traffic were passed. One resolution laying down the creed of the social reform movement was passed. A feature of the proceedings was the participation in them by the local ladies which never took place here in this proportion before.

After the usual thanksgiving the proceedings terminated with a suitable reply from the President.

A Patna message of May 24 says:—The Director of Public Health reports that cholera situation shows little change.

A Simla message of 24th May, says:—Mr. N. S. Subba Rao of the Mysore University has been appointed a member of the Central Board of Education which has been set up by the Universities Conference.—A. P.

It is understood that His Highness the Maharaja Holkar has appointed a committee to report on a scheme for a University at Indore.—A. P.

Mr. Peterson, Director, Tata Iron Works, has arrived in Simla.—A. P.

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THE GREAT DESABANDHU AND STAUNCH SWARAJIST

SRIJUT CHITTA RANJAN DAS.

President of the Indian National Congress, 1922.

"It has given me great pleasure to accept the invitation of Ayurveda Ratna Pandit Dr. N. V. Sri Ramacharlu, Ph. D. Sc., to visit The Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Ltd., of which he is the Managing Director. I have had the pleasure of noting from the very large number of Testimonials and communications received by him of the excellent results achieved by the use of the Medicines of this Pharmacy, particularly the "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja," on the part of many people in several provinces of India, European and Indian, Parsi and Christian, Professional Medical men and Laymen alike. It is unnecessary for me to reiterate my Faith in the value and efficacy of the ancient and valuable Ayurvedic System of Medicine of this land whose resuscitation through the efforts of gentlemen like Dr. Sri Ramacharlu is but one sign of the great National regeneration and revival that we are now passing through. I trust that this Institution will flourish and be a means of great help to suffering humanity in the land."

31st May 1923. (Sd). C. R. DAS.

THE HON'BLE DEWAN BAHADUR,

Sir P. Rajagopalachari, K. C. S. I., C. I. E.

(Member, India Council).

"It has given me great pleasure to visit The Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy Ltd., of which Dr. Sri Ramacharlu is the Managing Director. After the eloquent testimony to the efficacy of Ayurvedic medicines borne by my esteemed countrymen, Messrs. C. R. Das and C. Y. Chintamani, anything that I may say may appear superfluous. The correct knowledge and use of Indigenous medicines should be of great help to the practitioners of the English system: and I wish this Pharmacy a long career of usefulness."

27th Dec, 1923. (Sd). RAJAGOPALACHARI.

THE VETERAN POLITICIAN AND STAUNCH CONGRESSMAN

SRIJUT C. VIJIARAGAVACHARIAR.

President of Indian National Congress, 1920.

"I was intending for over a year to visit The Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy Ltd., and have had the pleasure of doing so to-day. Everything is neat and inviting. But what struck me most is the testimony of the high value of the Medicines especially "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja" from persons who used them and that in language and spirit Perfectly Genuine."

18th April 1923.

(Sd). VIJIARAGAVACHARIAR.

THE HON'BLE SIR A. P. PATRO.

(Minister, Government of Madras.)

"It gave me great pleasure to go round the various shelves packed with Ayurvedic Medicines prepared at The Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Ltd, of which the learned and talented Pandit Sri Ramacharlu is the Managing Director. It is needless for me to add to the eloquent testimony borne by those who actually used and have been treated by the medicines especially "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja" famous medicine in Indian System—with the knowledge and learning of Pandit Sri Ramacharlu a Scientific system could be established and when it is clearly explained, the Oriental system of medicine will appeal to the West. The concern has to be worked on aScientific and businessprinciple. Every care is taken to prepare the medicine according to the Shastras and the various prescriptives are fully examined before application. In a spirit of service and devoted to relieve the suffering humanity the work is being carried on: it is bound to find proper encouragement. The system followed in this institution is very laudable and deserves success"

4th February. 1924

(Sd.) A. P. PATRO.

THE HON'BLE C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR, C. I. E.,

(Law Member, Government of Madras.)

"At the invitation of Mr. Sri Ramacharlu I had pleasure of visiting The Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy Ltd. After perusal of the numerous Testimonials to the Efficacy of the Medicines prepared and sold at the Pharmacy, I can certify to the very useful work turned out by those responsible for the Institution. It is run on up-to-date and careful lines and if the Indigenous Science of Medicine is cultivated in a Scientific Spirit and with Assiduity, as it is apparently done here, it has a great future.

I wish him all success in his laudable enterprise.

1st Feb. 1924. (Sd.) C.P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR

THE HON'BLE DEWAN BAHADUR,

T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI.

(Minister, Government of Madras.)

"It gives me much pleasure to visit The Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Ltd, and I am greatly impressed by what I have seen. The medicine for the efficacy of which Dr. Sri Ramacharlu has secured numerous testimonials from grateful patients and distinguished visitors are arranged in a tasteful manner and the institution is a practical demonstration of the superiority of the Ayurvedic System of Medicine."

31st January 1924. (Sd.) T. N. SIVAGNANAM.

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN HAVE ALSO SPOKEN HIGH OF OUR PHARMACY.

THE HON'BLE THE RAJA OF KOLLENGODE, MEMBER, EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, MADRAS.
THE HON'BLE THE RAJAH OF PANAGAL, CHIEF MINISTER, MADRAS.
THE HON'BLE DEWAN BAHADUR L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI, PRESIDENT, LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, MADRAS.
THE HON'BLE JUSTICE V. RAMESAM, JUDGE, HIGH COURT, MADRAS.
THE HON'BLE RAO BAHADUR R. VEERA RAGHAVA IYENGAR, CHIEF JUSTICE, HIGH COURT, TRAVANCORE.

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